

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	1 S. Lebanon	29 P.
Belgium	12 B.F. Luxembourg	12 L.P.
Denmark	2 D.K. Morocco	13 Dr.
Eire (Ire.)	1 N. Netherlands	2 F.
Finland	14 F. Norway	2 K.
Germany	1 D.M. Portugal	8 Etc.
Great Britain	8 P. Spain	16 Pers.
Greece	18 Dr. Sweden	17 S.K.
Iceland	13 I. Switzerland	10 P.
Iran	25 Rials Turkey	12 T.
Italy	18 Lira U.S. Military	50.25
Ireland	15 L. Yugoslavia	6 D.

27,776

PARIS, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1972

Established 1887

Humphrey Wins Indiana, Holds a Slim Lead in Ohio

Wallace Finishes A Solid Second In Hoosier State



Sen. Hubert Humphrey watches returns from the voting in Ohio.



Sen. George McGovern

Cleveland Tally Chaotic; Chance For McGovern

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 3 (AP)—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota won Indiana's Democratic presidential primary yesterday, but Hoosier voters registered a substantial protest vote for Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace.

Capitalizing on the school busing issue in suburban Indianapolis and on strong blue-collar support in the Gary steel district, Gov. Wallace took 42 percent of the vote and 21 of the state's 76 Democratic National Convention delegates.

Sen. Humphrey had 47 percent of the vote with 58 percent of the precincts reporting. Maine's Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, whose name was on the ballot although he did not campaign here, got 12 percent.

In the Alabama primary, also held yesterday, Gov. Wallace won

at least 18 of the state's 37 delegates and was leading in districts likely to give him seven more.

And with that majority, he could dictate the election of the six remaining delegates from the state at large.

Indiana Democratic chairman Gordon St. Angelo said Gov. Wallace was helped by an 11 percent crossover vote by Republicans.

Sen. Humphrey, in Ohio, said he was not surprised at Gov. Wallace's strong showing in Indiana.

He added: "I would expect that he would continue to do well, showing in the remaining primaries."

Sen. Humphrey, who gained 54 first-ballot delegates by taking the Indiana preference primary and seven of the state's 11 congressional districts, received his strongest support in Indianapolis' 11th District, which is mainly white but has most of

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Prospects for Compromise Set Back

New Demands by Bonn Treaty Foes

By David Binder

BONN, May 3 (NYT)—Plans for a parliamentary compromise leading to bipartisan ratification of West Germany's disputed Eastern treaties took a turn for the worse today as opposition hardliners raised new demands on the government of Chancellor Willy Brandt.

The pessimistic view was just about the only thing on which the coalition government of Social and Free Democrats could find agreement with the strong conservative opposition led by Walter C. Barzel.

At a conference of coalition and opposition leaders this morning and again at its own Bundestag meeting this afternoon the conservatives insisted that the treaties be complemented with a three-point West German declaration to be acknowledged by the Soviet Union.

The declaration, in the opposition view, must include West Germany's insistence on the right to self-determination as a nation, recognition of people between the two German states and Soviet acknowledgement of West German membership in the European Common Market.

Skeptical on Demands

Government spokesmen expressed skepticism about most of these demands as they have in the past, believing that they are at variance with Bonn's goodwill acts with Moscow and Warsaw.

Nevertheless, Mr. Brandt authorized the establishment of three bipartisan commissions made up of lower house deputies who will try to work out compromise drafts tonight on each of the points raised by the conservatives.

Should they fail, Mr. Brandt's next bipartisan meeting with Chancellor Brandt tomorrow is bound also according to either both camps.

The participation of some of the fiercest Christian Union opponents of Mr. Brandt's Eastern policy on the three commissions as taken here as an unfavorable sign for the efforts at compromise.

"It will probably all be decided tomorrow," said a Brandt aide, and the outlook for agreement almost nil right now.

Through his chief spokesman,

Conrad Ahlers, the chancellor let it be known he intended to have a showdown vote on the treaties in the Bundestag on Saturday.

Last Thursday, Mr. Barzel lost by two votes in his attempt to unseat Chancellor Brandt with no-confidence vote. A day later, however, he defeated a government motion on approval of the federal budget in a tie vote of 247-247.

The parliamentary stalemate has led to the attempts at a bipartisan foreign policy to save the government's Eastern treaties.

Tonight Chancellor Brandt ap-

peared confident he could still obtain the necessary majority for his treaties possibly with the support of one or two fence-jumpers from the Barzel party.

But Mr. Barzel appeared equally confident that he had enough deputies on his side to uphold him as leader of the Christian

Union parties. Some are talking of a conservative push for a show-down vote on the treaties in the Bundestag on Saturday.

On Thursday, Mr. Barzel lost by two votes in his attempt to unseat Chancellor Brandt with no-confidence vote. A day later, however, he defeated a government motion on approval of the federal budget in a tie vote of 247-247.

The parliamentary stalemate has led to the attempts at a bipartisan foreign policy to save the government's Eastern treaties.

Tonight Chancellor Brandt ap-

peared confident he could still obtain the necessary majority for his treaties possibly with the support of one or two fence-jumpers from the Barzel party.

But Mr. Barzel appeared equally confident that he had enough deputies on his side to uphold him as leader of the Christian

Union parties. Some are talking of a conservative push for a show-down vote on the treaties in the Bundestag on Saturday.

Last Thursday, Mr. Barzel lost by two votes in his attempt to unseat Chancellor Brandt with no-confidence vote. A day later, however, he defeated a government motion on approval of the federal budget in a tie vote of 247-247.

The parliamentary stalemate has led to the attempts at a bipartisan foreign policy to save the government's Eastern treaties.

Tonight Chancellor Brandt ap-

peared confident he could still obtain the necessary majority for his treaties possibly with the support of one or two fence-jumpers from the Barzel party.

But Mr. Barzel appeared equally confident that he had enough deputies on his side to uphold him as leader of the Christian

Union parties. Some are talking of a conservative push for a show-down vote on the treaties in the Bundestag on Saturday.

Last Thursday, Mr. Barzel lost by two votes in his attempt to unseat Chancellor Brandt with no-confidence vote. A day later, however, he defeated a government motion on approval of the federal budget in a tie vote of 247-247.

The parliamentary stalemate has led to the attempts at a bipartisan foreign policy to save the government's Eastern treaties.

Tonight Chancellor Brandt ap-

peared confident he could still obtain the necessary majority for his treaties possibly with the support of one or two fence-jumpers from the Barzel party.

But Mr. Barzel appeared equally confident that he had enough deputies on his side to uphold him as leader of the Christian

Union parties. Some are talking of a conservative push for a show-down vote on the treaties in the Bundestag on Saturday.

Last Thursday, Mr. Barzel lost by two votes in his attempt to unseat Chancellor Brandt with no-confidence vote. A day later, however, he defeated a government motion on approval of the federal budget in a tie vote of 247-247.

The parliamentary stalemate has led to the attempts at a bipartisan foreign policy to save the government's Eastern treaties.

Tonight Chancellor Brandt ap-

peared confident he could still obtain the necessary majority for his treaties possibly with the support of one or two fence-jumpers from the Barzel party.

But Mr. Barzel appeared equally confident that he had enough deputies on his side to uphold him as leader of the Christian

Union parties. Some are talking of a conservative push for a show-down vote on the treaties in the Bundestag on Saturday.

Last Thursday, Mr. Barzel lost by two votes in his attempt to unseat Chancellor Brandt with no-confidence vote. A day later, however, he defeated a government motion on approval of the federal budget in a tie vote of 247-247.

The parliamentary stalemate has led to the attempts at a bipartisan foreign policy to save the government's Eastern treaties.

Tonight Chancellor Brandt ap-

peared confident he could still obtain the necessary majority for his treaties possibly with the support of one or two fence-jumpers from the Barzel party.

But Mr. Barzel appeared equally confident that he had enough deputies on his side to uphold him as leader of the Christian

Union parties. Some are talking of a conservative push for a show-down vote on the treaties in the Bundestag on Saturday.

Last Thursday, Mr. Barzel lost by two votes in his attempt to unseat Chancellor Brandt with no-confidence vote. A day later, however, he defeated a government motion on approval of the federal budget in a tie vote of 247-247.

The parliamentary stalemate has led to the attempts at a bipartisan foreign policy to save the government's Eastern treaties.

Tonight Chancellor Brandt ap-

peared confident he could still obtain the necessary majority for his treaties possibly with the support of one or two fence-jumpers from the Barzel party.

But Mr. Barzel appeared equally confident that he had enough deputies on his side to uphold him as leader of the Christian

Union parties. Some are talking of a conservative push for a show-down vote on the treaties in the Bundestag on Saturday.

Last Thursday, Mr. Barzel lost by two votes in his attempt to unseat Chancellor Brandt with no-confidence vote. A day later, however, he defeated a government motion on approval of the federal budget in a tie vote of 247-247.

The parliamentary stalemate has led to the attempts at a bipartisan foreign policy to save the government's Eastern treaties.

Tonight Chancellor Brandt ap-

peared confident he could still obtain the necessary majority for his treaties possibly with the support of one or two fence-jumpers from the Barzel party.

But Mr. Barzel appeared equally confident that he had enough deputies on his side to uphold him as leader of the Christian

Union parties. Some are talking of a conservative push for a show-down vote on the treaties in the Bundestag on Saturday.

Last Thursday, Mr. Barzel lost by two votes in his attempt to unseat Chancellor Brandt with no-confidence vote. A day later, however, he defeated a government motion on approval of the federal budget in a tie vote of 247-247.

The parliamentary stalemate has led to the attempts at a bipartisan foreign policy to save the government's Eastern treaties.

Tonight Chancellor Brandt ap-

peared confident he could still obtain the necessary majority for his treaties possibly with the support of one or two fence-jumpers from the Barzel party.

But Mr. Barzel appeared equally confident that he had enough deputies on his side to uphold him as leader of the Christian

Union parties. Some are talking of a conservative push for a show-down vote on the treaties in the Bundestag on Saturday.

Last Thursday, Mr. Barzel lost by two votes in his attempt to unseat Chancellor Brandt with no-confidence vote. A day later, however, he defeated a government motion on approval of the federal budget in a tie vote of 247-247.

The parliamentary stalemate has led to the attempts at a bipartisan foreign policy to save the government's Eastern treaties.

Tonight Chancellor Brandt ap-

peared confident he could still obtain the necessary majority for his treaties possibly with the support of one or two fence-jumpers from the Barzel party.

But Mr. Barzel appeared equally confident that he had enough deputies on his side to uphold him as leader of the Christian

Union parties. Some are talking of a conservative push for a show-down vote on the treaties in the Bundestag on Saturday.

Last Thursday, Mr. Barzel lost by two votes in his attempt to unseat Chancellor Brandt with no-confidence vote. A day later, however, he defeated a government motion on approval of the federal budget in a tie vote of 247-247.

The parliamentary stalemate has led to the attempts at a bipartisan foreign policy to save the government's Eastern treaties.

Tonight Chancellor Brandt ap-

peared confident he could still obtain the necessary majority for his treaties possibly with the support of one or two fence-jumpers from the Barzel party.

But Mr. Barzel appeared equally confident that he had enough deputies on his side to uphold him as leader of the Christian

Union parties. Some are talking of a conservative push for a show-down vote on the treaties in the Bundestag on Saturday.

Last Thursday, Mr. Barzel lost by two votes in his attempt to unseat Chancellor Brandt with no-confidence vote. A day later, however, he defeated a government motion on approval of the federal budget in a tie vote of 247-247.

The parliamentary stalemate has led to the attempts at a bipartisan foreign policy to save the government's Eastern treaties.

Tonight Chancellor Brandt ap-

peared confident he could still obtain the necessary majority for his treaties possibly with the support of one or two fence-jumpers from the Barzel party.

But Mr. Barzel appeared equally confident that he had enough deputies on his side to uphold him as leader of the Christian

Union parties. Some are talking of a conservative push for a show-down vote on the treaties in the Bundestag on Saturday.

Last Thursday, Mr. Barzel lost by two votes in his attempt to unseat Chancellor Brandt with no-confidence vote. A day later, however, he defeated a government motion on approval of the federal budget in a tie vote of 247-247.

The parliamentary stalemate has led to the attempts at a bipartisan foreign policy to save the government's Eastern treaties.

Tonight Chancellor Brandt ap-

peared confident he could still obtain the necessary majority for his treaties possibly with the support of one or two fence-jumpers from the Barzel party.

But Mr. Barzel appeared equally confident that he had enough deputies on his side to uphold him as leader of the Christian

Union parties. Some are talking of a conservative push for a show-down vote on the treaties in the Bundestag on Saturday.

Last Thursday, Mr. Barzel lost by two votes in his attempt to unseat Chancellor Brandt with no-confidence vote. A day later, however, he defeated a government motion on approval of the federal budget in a tie vote of 247-247.

The parliamentary stalemate has led to the attempts at a bipartisan foreign policy to save the government's Eastern treaties.

To Assess Needs of Saigon, U.S. Troops

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 3 (UPI).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird ordered a team of logistics experts to Vietnam today to determine what the South Vietnamese forces need to halt the Communist invasion and whether U.S. troops remaining in that country need additional supplies to protect themselves.

Meanwhile, Adm. Thomas Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told Republican congressional leaders that "only time will tell" if Saigon can turn back the North Vietnamese offensive.

Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim said that Mr. Laird ordered Barry J. Shultz, assistant defense secretary for installations and logistics, and

five generals and admirals to assess the situation in Vietnam in light of the "new and sophisticated" weapons being used by the North Vietnamese forces.

These weapons included 120-mm. artillery with a 17-mile range, advanced ground-to-air missiles, T-54 tanks and other equipment, until the current invasion never used inside South Vietnam.

Mr. Friedheim said that the defense secretary has been satisfied that the Vietnamization program provided the South Vietnamese with adequate military equipment but that the introduction of more sophisticated weaponry by the North Vietnamese makes it "only prudent that we review the logistics situation to insure that the South Vietnamese continue to have

adequate equipment to resist the Communist invaders."

The Pentagon spokesman added that the logistics team would also assess the equipment of the remaining American troops.

The logistics team may recommend more military aid, or it may find that no further equipment is needed for the Saigon forces. But if it does find that more complex weaponry is required, more American advisers will have to be sent to train the South Vietnamese in its use.

To date, Pentagon officials have tried to avoid giving the South Vietnamese the highly complicated and expensive weapons U.S. forces rely on, but which the Saigon forces are not equipped to use or keep in repair, and Mr. Friedheim indicated that this policy would continue if at all possible.

"It is our continuing intention to provide the South Vietnamese with what they need," he told newsmen, "and not to overburden them with equipment and supplies which could not be effectively utilized."

The current state of the war and the abilities of the South Vietnamese troops also provided the main topic this morning for the weekly briefing of Republican congressional leaders at the White House.

Adm. Moorer told House Republican leader Gerald R. Ford and assistant Senate minority leader Robert P. Griffin during the closed session that he could make no prediction of the ultimate outcome of the fighting and that only time would determine the results.

'Realistic' Briefing

Rep. Ford described the briefing as "very realistic" and added that he was "cautiously optimistic" that the South Vietnamese would turn back the invasion.

The Michigan Republican also said that the President's national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, also attended the briefing but did not take a major part in it.

Rep. Ford told newsmen that despite the fall of Quang Tri, the push toward Hué had been a clear rebuff to Mr. Porter's warning that it will not be practical to hold meetings if you continue to refuse to deal with the substance of both the present invasion and general problems of peace."

The Communists could help the United States get off the hook on which it positioned itself. They could do this by presenting relegated peace proposals, a common practice following Mr. Tho's previous returns to Paris. Even if such "new proposals" were identical in substance to the old plans, the United States could then schedule further formal sessions on the grounds that the new formulation warranted "serious" discussion.

But if the United States agreed tomorrow to schedule yet another formal negotiating session in the face of the continuing Communist push, there undoubtedly will be speculation that the Nixon administration has been forced to eat its intransigent words or that secret talks have been held, warranting some public accommodation with the Communists.

The United States in effect swallowed its dislike of the stalemated pro forma public sessions in hopes that real progress could be made in secret encounters, the only forum Washington believes can produce results.

Gen. Tran Van Don, chairman of the South Vietnamese National Assembly's defense committee, arrived here today.

He said his trip was "private, for the moment," but he was expected to confer with Pham Dang Lam, leader of the South Vietnamese delegation to the peace talks.

that a cease-fire now would allow Communist forces to retain recently captured territory.

The formal conference session tomorrow could prove explosive unless one of the opposing delegations makes a tactical compromise.

5-Week Boycott

The United States last week agreed to end its five-week-old boycott of the formal sessions. But American Ambassador William J. Porter said that the United States was giving the Communists one more week to end the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam. He warned of a possible new suspension of the talks.

Since that demand and threat, the fall of Quang Tri and the push toward Hué have been a clear rebuff to Mr. Porter's warning that it will not be practical to hold meetings if you continue to refuse to deal with the substance of both the present invasion and general problems of peace."

The Communists could help the United States get off the hook on which it positioned itself. They could do this by presenting relegated peace proposals, a common practice following Mr. Tho's previous returns to Paris. Even if such "new proposals" were identical in substance to the old plans, the United States could then schedule further formal sessions on the grounds that the new formulation warranted "serious" discussion.

But if the United States agreed tomorrow to schedule yet another formal negotiating session in the face of the continuing Communist push, there undoubtedly will be speculation that the Nixon administration has been forced to eat its intransigent words or that secret talks have been held, warranting some public accommodation with the Communists.

The United States in effect swallowed its dislike of the stalemated pro forma public sessions in hopes that real progress could be made in secret encounters, the only forum Washington believes can produce results.

Gen. Tran Van Don, chairman of the South Vietnamese National Assembly's defense committee, arrived here today.

He said his trip was "private, for the moment," but he was expected to confer with Pham Dang Lam, leader of the South Vietnamese delegation to the peace talks.

that a cease-fire now would allow Communist forces to retain recently captured territory.

The formal conference session tomorrow could prove explosive unless one of the opposing delegations makes a tactical compromise.

5-Week Boycott

The United States last week agreed to end its five-week-old boycott of the formal sessions. But American Ambassador William J. Porter said that the United States was giving the Communists one more week to end the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam. He warned of a possible new suspension of the talks.

Since that demand and threat, the fall of Quang Tri and the push toward Hué have been a clear rebuff to Mr. Porter's warning that it will not be practical to hold meetings if you continue to refuse to deal with the substance of both the present invasion and general problems of peace."

The Communists could help the United States get off the hook on which it positioned itself. They could do this by presenting relegated peace proposals, a common practice following Mr. Tho's previous returns to Paris. Even if such "new proposals" were identical in substance to the old plans, the United States could then schedule further formal sessions on the grounds that the new formulation warranted "serious" discussion.

But if the United States agreed tomorrow to schedule yet another formal negotiating session in the face of the continuing Communist push, there undoubtedly will be speculation that the Nixon administration has been forced to eat its intransigent words or that secret talks have been held, warranting some public accommodation with the Communists.

The United States in effect swallowed its dislike of the stalemated pro forma public sessions in hopes that real progress could be made in secret encounters, the only forum Washington believes can produce results.

Gen. Tran Van Don, chairman of the South Vietnamese National Assembly's defense committee, arrived here today.

He said his trip was "private, for the moment," but he was expected to confer with Pham Dang Lam, leader of the South Vietnamese delegation to the peace talks.

that a cease-fire now would allow Communist forces to retain recently captured territory.

The formal conference session tomorrow could prove explosive unless one of the opposing delegations makes a tactical compromise.

5-Week Boycott

The United States last week agreed to end its five-week-old boycott of the formal sessions. But American Ambassador William J. Porter said that the United States was giving the Communists one more week to end the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam. He warned of a possible new suspension of the talks.

Since that demand and threat, the fall of Quang Tri and the push toward Hué have been a clear rebuff to Mr. Porter's warning that it will not be practical to hold meetings if you continue to refuse to deal with the substance of both the present invasion and general problems of peace."

The Communists could help the United States get off the hook on which it positioned itself. They could do this by presenting relegated peace proposals, a common practice following Mr. Tho's previous returns to Paris. Even if such "new proposals" were identical in substance to the old plans, the United States could then schedule further formal sessions on the grounds that the new formulation warranted "serious" discussion.

But if the United States agreed tomorrow to schedule yet another formal negotiating session in the face of the continuing Communist push, there undoubtedly will be speculation that the Nixon administration has been forced to eat its intransigent words or that secret talks have been held, warranting some public accommodation with the Communists.

The United States in effect swallowed its dislike of the stalemated pro forma public sessions in hopes that real progress could be made in secret encounters, the only forum Washington believes can produce results.

Gen. Tran Van Don, chairman of the South Vietnamese National Assembly's defense committee, arrived here today.

He said his trip was "private, for the moment," but he was expected to confer with Pham Dang Lam, leader of the South Vietnamese delegation to the peace talks.

that a cease-fire now would allow Communist forces to retain recently captured territory.

The formal conference session tomorrow could prove explosive unless one of the opposing delegations makes a tactical compromise.

5-Week Boycott

The United States last week agreed to end its five-week-old boycott of the formal sessions. But American Ambassador William J. Porter said that the United States was giving the Communists one more week to end the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam. He warned of a possible new suspension of the talks.

Since that demand and threat, the fall of Quang Tri and the push toward Hué have been a clear rebuff to Mr. Porter's warning that it will not be practical to hold meetings if you continue to refuse to deal with the substance of both the present invasion and general problems of peace."

The Communists could help the United States get off the hook on which it positioned itself. They could do this by presenting relegated peace proposals, a common practice following Mr. Tho's previous returns to Paris. Even if such "new proposals" were identical in substance to the old plans, the United States could then schedule further formal sessions on the grounds that the new formulation warranted "serious" discussion.

But if the United States agreed tomorrow to schedule yet another formal negotiating session in the face of the continuing Communist push, there undoubtedly will be speculation that the Nixon administration has been forced to eat its intransigent words or that secret talks have been held, warranting some public accommodation with the Communists.

The United States in effect swallowed its dislike of the stalemated pro forma public sessions in hopes that real progress could be made in secret encounters, the only forum Washington believes can produce results.

Gen. Tran Van Don, chairman of the South Vietnamese National Assembly's defense committee, arrived here today.

He said his trip was "private, for the moment," but he was expected to confer with Pham Dang Lam, leader of the South Vietnamese delegation to the peace talks.

that a cease-fire now would allow Communist forces to retain recently captured territory.

The formal conference session tomorrow could prove explosive unless one of the opposing delegations makes a tactical compromise.

5-Week Boycott

The United States last week agreed to end its five-week-old boycott of the formal sessions. But American Ambassador William J. Porter said that the United States was giving the Communists one more week to end the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam. He warned of a possible new suspension of the talks.

Since that demand and threat, the fall of Quang Tri and the push toward Hué have been a clear rebuff to Mr. Porter's warning that it will not be practical to hold meetings if you continue to refuse to deal with the substance of both the present invasion and general problems of peace."

The Communists could help the United States get off the hook on which it positioned itself. They could do this by presenting relegated peace proposals, a common practice following Mr. Tho's previous returns to Paris. Even if such "new proposals" were identical in substance to the old plans, the United States could then schedule further formal sessions on the grounds that the new formulation warranted "serious" discussion.

But if the United States agreed tomorrow to schedule yet another formal negotiating session in the face of the continuing Communist push, there undoubtedly will be speculation that the Nixon administration has been forced to eat its intransigent words or that secret talks have been held, warranting some public accommodation with the Communists.

The United States in effect swallowed its dislike of the stalemated pro forma public sessions in hopes that real progress could be made in secret encounters, the only forum Washington believes can produce results.

Gen. Tran Van Don, chairman of the South Vietnamese National Assembly's defense committee, arrived here today.

He said his trip was "private, for the moment," but he was expected to confer with Pham Dang Lam, leader of the South Vietnamese delegation to the peace talks.

that a cease-fire now would allow Communist forces to retain recently captured territory.

The formal conference session tomorrow could prove explosive unless one of the opposing delegations makes a tactical compromise.

5-Week Boycott

The United States last week agreed to end its five-week-old boycott of the formal sessions. But American Ambassador William J. Porter said that the United States was giving the Communists one more week to end the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam. He warned of a possible new suspension of the talks.

Since that demand and threat, the fall of Quang Tri and the push toward Hué have been a clear rebuff to Mr. Porter's warning that it will not be practical to hold meetings if you continue to refuse to deal with the substance of both the present invasion and general problems of peace."

The Communists could help the United States get off the hook on which it positioned itself. They could do this by presenting relegated peace proposals, a common practice following Mr. Tho's previous returns to Paris. Even if such "new proposals" were identical in substance to the old plans, the United States could then schedule further formal sessions on the grounds that the new formulation warranted "serious" discussion.

But if the United States agreed tomorrow to schedule yet another formal negotiating session in the face of the continuing Communist push, there undoubtedly will be speculation that the Nixon administration has been forced to eat its intransigent words or that secret talks have been held, warranting some public accommodation with the Communists.

The United States in effect swallowed its dislike of the stalemated pro forma public sessions in hopes that real progress could be made in secret encounters, the only forum Washington believes can produce results.

Gen. Tran Van Don, chairman of the South Vietnamese National Assembly's defense committee, arrived here today.

He said his trip was "private, for the moment," but he was expected to confer with Pham Dang Lam, leader of the South Vietnamese delegation to the peace talks.

that a cease-fire now would allow Communist forces to retain recently captured territory.

The formal conference session tomorrow could prove explosive unless one of the opposing delegations makes a tactical compromise.

5-Week Boycott

The United States last week agreed to end its five-week-old boycott of the formal sessions. But American Ambassador William J. Porter said that the United States was giving the Communists one more week to end the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam. He warned of a possible new suspension of the talks.

Since that demand and threat, the fall of Quang Tri and the push toward Hué have been a clear rebuff to Mr. Porter's warning that it will not be practical to hold meetings if you continue to refuse to deal with the substance of both the present invasion and general problems of peace."

The Communists could help the United States get off the hook on which it positioned itself. They could do this by presenting relegated peace proposals, a common practice following Mr. Tho's previous returns to Paris. Even if such "new proposals" were identical in substance to the old plans, the United States could then schedule further formal sessions on the grounds that the new formulation warranted "serious" discussion.

But if the United States agreed tomorrow to schedule yet another formal negotiating session in the face of the continuing Communist push, there undoubtedly will be speculation that the Nixon administration has been forced to eat its intransigent words or that secret talks have been held, warranting some public accommodation with the Communists.

The United States in effect swallowed its dislike of the stalemated pro forma public sessions in hopes that real progress could be made in secret encounters, the only forum Washington believes can produce results.

Gen. Tran Van Don, chairman of the South Vietnamese National Assembly's defense committee, arrived here today.

He said his trip was "private, for the moment," but he was expected to confer with Pham Dang Lam, leader of the South Vietnamese delegation to the peace talks.

that a cease-fire now would allow Communist forces to retain recently captured territory.

The formal conference session tomorrow could prove explosive unless one of the opposing delegations makes a tactical compromise.

5-Week Boycott

The United States last week agreed to end its five-week-old boycott of the formal sessions. But American Ambassador William J. Porter said that the United States was giving the Communists one more week to end the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam. He warned of a possible new suspension of the talks.

Since that demand and threat, the fall of Quang Tri and the push toward Hué have been a clear rebuff to Mr. Porter's warning that it will not be practical to hold meetings if you continue to refuse to deal with the substance of both the present invasion and general problems of peace."

The Communists could help the United States get off the hook on which it positioned itself. They could do this by presenting relegated peace proposals, a common practice following Mr. Tho's previous returns to Paris. Even if such "new proposals" were identical in substance to the old plans, the United States could then schedule further formal sessions on the grounds that the new formulation warranted "serious" discussion.

But if the United States agreed tomorrow to schedule yet another formal negotiating session in the face of the continuing Communist push, there undoubtedly will be speculation that the Nixon administration has been forced to eat its intransigent words or that secret talks have been held, warranting some public accommodation with the Communists.

The United States in effect swallowed its dislike of the stalemated pro forma public sessions in hopes that real progress could be made in secret encounters, the only forum Washington believes can produce results.

Gen. Tran Van Don, chairman of the South Vietnamese National Assembly's defense committee, arrived here today.

He said his trip was "private, for the moment," but he was expected to confer with Pham Dang Lam, leader of the South Vietnamese delegation to the peace talks.

that a cease-fire now would allow Communist forces to retain recently captured territory.

The formal conference session tomorrow could prove explosive unless one of the opposing delegations makes a tactical compromise.

5-Week Boycott

The United States last week agreed to end its five-week-old boycott of the formal sessions. But American Ambassador William J. Porter said that the United States was giving the Communists one more week to end the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam. He

Jackson Quits Primaries But Not the Race

Follows Muskie Move After Poor Finish

By Lou Cannon
LEVELAND, May 3 (UPI)—Sen. Henry Jackson said last night that he would not participate in any more primaries because he would remain a candidate in the Democratic presidential nomination.

Sen. Jackson, of Washington, finished far behind the others in the Ohio primary, commented: "It is my decision not to run in any more of the remaining primaries because it is not possible to provide the funding except on a deficit basis, which I will not do."

His position appeared similar to that taken last week by Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine.

"I had indicated earlier I would carry on a campaign involving such financing," Sen. Jackson declared.

He had made major campaign stops in Ohio, where he spent two days, and earlier in the Florida primary, where he ran third, and Alabama. Gov. George Wallace and Sen. Robert Humphrey of Minnesota. He campaigned in Wisconsin, too, and ended up fifth. He got 3 percent of the vote there.

Sen. Jackson has virtually no campaign strength, but is expected to pick up 41 delegate votes in his home state of Washington.

He said he would make a full statement on his plans later in the week.



Associated Press
SECOND—Gov. George Wallace of Alabama answering questions for newsmen Tuesday night in Houston, Texas. He said he was elated by his strong vote in Indiana.

Humphrey Ahead in Ohio; Cleveland Vote Is Uncounted

(Continued from Page 1)

The polls opened at 6:30 a.m. A number of trucks returned to their garages Tuesday with undelivered voting machines.

Adding to the confusion were problems in distribution of voting machine keys to election judges at polling places. At some polling places everything was set, but the keys were not on hand to activate the machines.

One man was given 50 keys to deliver to more than a dozen locations throughout the night Monday. He was found late yesterday afternoon with the keys still in his possession.

Some machines delivered to polling places still bore the names of the candidates who ran in Cleveland's mayoral election last fall.

It was not unusual to find candidates' names dropped from ballots, and in at least one case a Republican candidate found her name on the Democratic bal-

lot opposing a man who had no opposition.

The confusion angered the candidates.

"It's the greatest comedy of errors I have seen in 20 years of public life," said Sen. McGovern.

"I've never seen anything like it," said Sen. Humphrey.

Ohio's chief election officer, Secretary of State Ted W. Brown, said: "I have never seen such a confused Ohio primary election in my 20 years as secretary of state."

Among the threatened court suits in Cuyahoga County was one from Thomas H. Shaughnessy, a candidate for the Democratic nomination to Congress for the 23d District. He planned a class action suit in U.S. District Court, seeking to have the Cuyahoga County results set aside and force a new primary.

Two Democratic party leaders, Peter di Leone and Charles R. Miller, prepared a handful of suits aimed at the same thing.

With voters in a rage, U.S. District Court Judge Frank Battisti had ordered the polls to remain open until 11:30 p.m. Judge Battisti himself had been turned away from the polls earlier in the day, but returned later to cast his ballot.

His ruling came on a motion filed by John M. Coyne, mayor of suburban Brooklyn, on behalf of Sen. Humphrey.

Aides for Sen. McGovern pressed without success to get Judge Battisti to open court, in hopes of securing an order impounding ballots and have them counted under federal jurisdiction.

Sen. McGovern earlier in the day had asked the Ohio Supreme Court to do essentially the same thing, but the high court turned him down.

The results confirmed the positions of Sen. Humphrey and Sen. McGovern as the frontrunners in the Democratic presidential race as they headed for confrontations next week in Nebraska, May 16 in Michigan, May 23 in Oregon and June 6 in California.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. McGovern earlier in the day had asked the Ohio Supreme Court to do essentially the same thing, but the high court turned him down.

The results confirmed the positions of Sen. Humphrey and Sen. McGovern as the frontrunners in the Democratic presidential race as they headed for confrontations next week in Nebraska, May 16 in Michigan, May 23 in Oregon and June 6 in California.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. McGovern earlier in the day had asked the Ohio Supreme Court to do essentially the same thing, but the high court turned him down.

The results confirmed the positions of Sen. Humphrey and Sen. McGovern as the frontrunners in the Democratic presidential race as they headed for confrontations next week in Nebraska, May 16 in Michigan, May 23 in Oregon and June 6 in California.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 27

Stanford Bars Shockley Plan For Course on Race Theories

By Wallace Turner

PALO ALTO, Calif., May 3 (NYT).—Dr. William Shockley, a Nobel laureate whose views on race have made him controversial, has been notified that he will not be permitted to offer a special course for Stanford University graduate students on his theories about inheritance of intelligence.

The decision was announced Monday after a letter written a week ago was delivered to Dr. Shockley on his return to the campus. He had sought to offer a course titled "Dysgenic Question: New research methodology on human behavior genetics and racial difference."

In an article printed in the January issue of Phi Delta Kappan, Dr. Shockley defined dysgenics as "retrogressive evolution through the disproportionate reproduction of the genetically disadvantaged."

The decision against the course was made by Lincoln E. Moses, dean of graduate studies, but was not announced until Dr. Shockley could be informed.

"I will not authorize the course," Dean Moses wrote to Dr. Shockley. He said that his first reason was that Dr. Shockley, an electrical engineer, was not qualified.

Concorde in Tangier

TANGIER, Morocco, May 3 (UPI).—The French prototype of the Anglo-French supersonic airliner Concorde arrived here today on its fourth foreign trip.

Unlimited choice of stones at the world famous jeweler. His most exclusive creations make his motto more than true: from the mine to the jewel.

HARRY WINSTON

29 avenue Montaigne PARIS
225.59.07

NEW YORK 716 FIFTH AVENUE

SERVE 24 QUAI GENERAL-GUIGAN

Two in JDL Held in Threat To Soviet Aide

Envoy Identifies Men Who Attacked His Car

NEW YORK, May 3 (Reuters).—Two young members of the militant Jewish Defense League have been arrested on charges of harassing Soviet diplomats, including the ambassador to the United Nations, Jacob Malik.

Police said Zalman Loytiz, 19, and Jeffrey Glazberg, 21, were arrested yesterday after a member of the Soviet mission to the UN pointed them out as having threatened his life and family.

Police said the two men were both proposed members of the JDL, which has assailed the Soviet Union for its treatment of Soviet Jews and has been involved in a number of cases of harassment.

Police said they were found with a car used in an incident involving the ambassador.

Russia complained to the UN yesterday that "Zionist hooligans" chased Mr. Malik's limousine, tried to open a door when the car stopped at a traffic sign, hammered on the windows and shouted abuse at him.

It said it was the latest series of harassments of the Soviet Mission and Soviet diplomats by "fascist bands" of the so-called Jewish Defense League.

It demanded a ban on all demonstrations within 500 feet of its mission.

Mr. Loytiz and Mr. Glazberg were charged with menacing and three counts of harassment.

Moscow Protest Incident

MOSCOW, May 3 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union has protested to the United States over the fire bombing of the Washington office of Tass, the news agency Tass reported today.

The protest, made to the State Department by the Soviet Embassy in Washington, was in connection with a new Zionist provocation, Tass said.

A police spokesman in Washington said a man threw a bomb into the Tass office yesterday after the front door was opened to him, and then ran away.

No one was hurt. A chair and door caught fire but the flames were quickly extinguished, the police spokesman said.

The JDL denied responsibility.

CHUNN Estate 1925
Norman Alberman (Pres.)
PERFUMES
Unusual Chts. Gloves Etc.
Genuine Substantial export discount
43 RUE RICHER, PARIS.
Mr. Folies-Bergères T. 224 4206/5884

Defendant Pleads Guilty, Says UMW Paid to Kill Yablonski

WASHINGTON, Pa., May 3 (AP).—Silone Huddleston, accused谋杀犯 in the assassination of United Mine Workers insurgent Joseph A. Yablonski, said today the payoff money for Yablonski's death came from the union.

The assertion was made in a statement in Washington County Court today, where Huddleston pleaded guilty to three counts of murder and one count of conspiracy. The 21 1/2-page statement was read by an FBI agent.

Huddleston, 63, a retired coal miner and former president of a UMW local in Latrobe, Tenn., said he believed the payoff money—which he said totaled \$15,000—was funneled through a special UMW research and information committee.

Huddleston said he received the money and instructions for Yablonski's death through Albert E. Pace, 51, a member of the union's international executive board and secretary-treasurer of the UMW's District 18, and William J. Prater, a field representative. Both were recently arrested.

Yablonski, 59, his wife Margaret, 51, and their 20-year-old daughter Charlotte were shot to death in their sleep at the family's rural home in nearby Clarksville, Pa., on Dec. 31, 1969, just three weeks after Yablonski lost a bitterly contested election for the UMW presidency against incumbent W. A. ("Tony") Boyle, and shortly before Yablonski was to testify before a federal grand jury in Washington, D.C., probing UMW activities.

Huddleston said he took part in the killing to keep Yablonski from "destroying" the union. "I believe Yablonski was controlled by outsiders who wanted to destroy the union," he said.

He said he believed Yablonski was trying "to get all the pensioners out of the union." Huddleston, a UMW pensioner himself, said that without their pensions retired miners "might as well be dead."

Mintoff Retains Ban on 6th Fleet, Rejects U.S. Aid

VALETTA, Malta, May 3 (UPI).—Prime Minister Dom Mintoff told Parliament last night that he is rejecting a U.S. offer to grant Malta unlimited aid on condition that the Sixth Fleet be allowed to use the island's naval facilities.

"The government refuses on grounds it does not suit Malta to be under one of the super-powers," he declared. He made the speech during the current visit of a U.S. aid delegation, whose leader said earlier that a discussion of Sixth Fleet visits was not on the visitors' agenda here.

Mr. Mintoff also said that he will not allow the Soviet Union to open an embassy here, because commercial and economic ties with Moscow do not merit such an installation. But he said China would open an embassy on the island soon. Malta and China established diplomatic ties early this year and recently, following a Peking visit by Mr. Mintoff, Peking granted Malta a loan worth \$42.6 million.

The prime minister said West Germany, Italy, and Canada have offered Malta loans totaling about \$12 million, but the terms are still under negotiation.

U.S. warships have been barred since Mr. Mintoff came to power with a one-vote parliamentary majority last summer. Britain negotiated a new seven-year pact for its use of the naval facilities here, presumably including such use by its NATO allies, but Mr. Mintoff has barred the U.S. Navy.

An investigation by The New York Times has established that the informant, who is now in police custody, is Joseph Loparelli, a close associate of Joseph Yacovelli, now the acting head of the Colombo family and the man who officials believe sanctioned the Gallo murder.

The officials said that during the last several weeks, Loparelli had given federal authorities and the New York police the following account of the events surrounding the shooting of Gallo, a Colombo rival, at Umberto's Clam House in the section of New York known as "Little Italy."

At about 4:30 a.m. on April 7, Loparelli happened to be sitting at the clam bar in Umberto's with a friend. Ten minutes later, Joseph Gallo, who was celebrating his birthday, entered with his bride of three weeks, her 10-year-old daughter, Gallo's sister, his bodyguard Peter Diopoulos, 42, and the latter's daughter.

Marked for Murder

When he saw Gallo, who for several months had been marked for execution by the Colombo family, Loparelli hurried out of the restaurant.

He went to a nearby restaurant frequented by Colombo men. Loparelli asked for Yacovelli, acting head of the family since Colombo was gravely wounded last year at a rally here of the Italian-American Civil Rights League. He was told that Yacovelli was not around.

Then Loparelli related what he had seen to Philip Gambino, a Colombo man, and Carmine di Blase, a former member of the Mafia family of the late Vito Genovese who reportedly had shifted to the Colombo group.

The two of them telephoned Yacovelli and were told to arm themselves. Gambino and Di Blase left the restaurant briefly and re-

turned about 5:15 with several men.

Loparelli, two men believed to be brothers whom Loparelli has not as yet identified, Gambino and Di Blase then drove two cars down Mulberry Street and parked not far from Umberto's.

All but one of the five entered Umberto's through the back door. Loparelli says he stayed at the wheel of one of the cars.

As the four gunmen casually walked into the restaurant, Di Blase, 49, who had previously been charged with murder, pulled out a gun and opened fire.

2 Bullets Fired

About 20 bullets were fired in the next several seconds, three of them striking Gallo, who staggered mortally wounded to the street and fell to the pavement. The four Colombo men raced out of the restaurant and into the two waiting automobiles.

According to Loparelli, the men drove directly from Umberto's to the Manhattan apartment of Yacovelli, told him what happened and then drove to an apartment in suburban Nyack, the home rented on Yacovelli's instructions several months earlier in anticipation of a Gallo execution.

After some time at the hideout, Loparelli began to fear that the other men were planning to kill him. The fear began when he became violently ill after a meal and suspected that he had been poisoned. On a pretext, Loparelli left the apartment, drove to Kennedy International Airport and caught a plane to California.

But Loparelli still did not feel safe. Desperate for protection, he went to an FBI office and told his story. With Loparelli in hand, California FBI agents placed a long-distance call to the then chief of New York detectives, Albert A. Seidman, and put Loparelli on the phone.

In Police Custody

Mr. Seidman at first was incredulous but, when he heard some of the details supplied by Loparelli, he asked that the informant be sent to New York. The FBI then brought him here and turned him over to the police, who have had him in custody ever since.

The police decided not to move



Praise for Apollo's Ground Crew

Young Calls Moon Trip 'Cliff-Hanger'

SPACE CENTER, Houston, May 3 (UPI).—Mission commander John W. Young said today the Apollo-16 moon flight was a "cliff-hanger," saved only by the superb performance of engineers on earth.

I knew that we had a very close thing going for us," Capt. Young said, referring to the harrowing six-hour lunar-landing delay caused by trouble with a back-up command-and-control engine-control system. "But thanks to the people on the ground, who were really calling in data from all over the country, I understand, we were able to proceed."

Capt. Young and his two crewmates, Thomas K. Mattingly and Charles M. Duke, interrupted de-

tailed technical debriefings to discuss their 11-day mission at their first news conference since they splashed down in mid-Pacific last Thursday.

They brought back a record 123-pound collection of rocks from pioneering exploration of the moon's highlands. Scientists said a quick look at part of the samples suggested the astronauts were "fantastically lucky" in finding fragments that may represent a wide sample of the lunar crust.

Paul W. Gast, chief of lunar sciences at the Manned Spacecraft Center, said yesterday he may take months to determine for certain the origin of the unexpected rock haul. But Dr. Gast said the potential to lunar science is great.

Informer Feared for His Safety

N.Y. Mafia Family Member Tells FBI About Gallo Murder

By Nicholas Gage

NEW YORK, May 3 (NYT).—An associate of the Mafia family of Joseph A. Colombo sr. has turned himself in to the FBI and said that he and four other men carried out the killing of Joseph Gallo on April 7, according to law-enforcement officials.

An investigation by The New York Times has established that the informant, who is now in police custody, is Joseph Loparelli, a close associate of Joseph Yacovelli, now the acting head of the Colombo family and the man who officials believe sanctioned the Gallo murder.

The officials said that during the last several weeks, Loparelli had given federal authorities and the New York police the following account of the events surrounding the shooting of Gallo, a Colombo rival, at Umberto's Clam House in the section of New York known as "Little Italy."

At about 4:30 a.m. on April 7, Loparelli happened to be sitting at the clam bar in Umberto's with a friend. Ten minutes later, Joseph Gallo, who was celebrating his birthday, entered with his bride of three weeks, her 10-year-old daughter, Gallo's sister, his bodyguard Peter Diopoulos, 42, and the latter's daughter.

Marked for Murder

When he saw Gallo, who for several months had been marked for execution by the Colombo family, Loparelli hurried out of the restaurant.

He went to a nearby restaurant frequented by Colombo men. Loparelli asked for Yacovelli, acting head of the family since Colombo was gravely wounded last year at a rally here of the Italian-American Civil Rights League. He was told that Yacovelli was not around.

Then Loparelli related what he had seen to Philip Gambino, a Colombo man, and Carmine di Blase, a former member of the Mafia family of the late Vito Genovese who reportedly had shifted to the Colombo group.

The two of them telephoned Yacovelli and were told to arm themselves. Gambino and Di Blase left the restaurant briefly and re-

turned about 5:15 with several men.

Loparelli, two men believed to be brothers whom Loparelli has not as yet identified, Gambino and Di Blase then drove two cars down Mulberry Street and parked not far from Umberto's.

All but one of the five entered Umberto's through the back door. Loparelli says he stayed at the wheel of one of the cars.

As the four gunmen casually walked into the restaurant, Di Blase, 49, who had previously been charged with murder, pulled out a gun and opened fire.

2 Bullets Fired

About 20 bullets were fired in the next several seconds, three of them striking Gallo, who staggered mortally wounded to the street and fell to the pavement. The four Colombo men raced out of the restaurant and into the two waiting automobiles.

According to Loparelli, the men drove directly from Umberto's to the Manhattan apartment of Yacovelli, told him what happened and then drove to an apartment in suburban Nyack, the home rented on Yacovelli's instructions several months earlier in anticipation of a Gallo execution.

After some time at the hideout, Loparelli began to fear that the other men were planning to kill him. The fear began when he became violently ill after a meal and suspected that he had been poisoned. On a pretext, Loparelli left the apartment, drove to Kennedy International Airport and caught a plane to California.

But Loparelli still did not feel safe. Desperate for protection, he went to an FBI office and told his story. With Loparelli in hand, California FBI agents placed a long-distance call to the then chief of New York detectives, Albert A. Seidman, and put Loparelli on the phone.

In Police Custody

Mr. Seidman at first was incredulous but, when he heard some of the details supplied by Loparelli, he asked that the informant be sent to New York. The FBI then brought him here and turned him over to the police, who have had him in custody ever since.

The police decided not to move

in and arrest the men still in the Nyack apartment, but to keep them under surveillance.

While hiding out in Nyack, the four men were visited by several other Colombo men, including Alphonse Persico, who was arrested last week by FBI agents on charges of violating federal eavesdropping laws governing bank loans.

An eyewitness to the shooting at Umberto's also identified Di Blase, from pictures of the man who shot at Gallo. The witness corroborated Loparelli's other details about what happened inside the restaurant.

Several days after the shooting, The New York Times learned that the police had information linking Di Blase and Gambino to the killing.

Article Planned

Early last week, The Times learned about Loparelli and the information he had given authorities. The Times got in touch with Mr. Seidman and told him it planned an article.

Mr. Seidman pleaded for time, saying that a story would endanger members of Loparelli's family, who had not yet been put under protection. The Times agreed to wait.

Early yesterday, however, The

Hochhuth Loses U.K. Libel Suit Over 'Soldiers'

LONDON, May 3 (AP).—A World War II pilot won \$50,000 in libel damages today against the German playwright Bertold Brecht, who had suggested in a play that the pilot carried out a political murder for Sir Winston Churchill and others.

The pilot, Edward Frchal, flew the Royal Air Force plane that crashed near Gibraltar on its way to Britain in 1943, taking Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, then Polish premier, to his death. The pilot was the only survivor of the crash that killed Sikorski, his daughter, and two members of the British Parliament.

Mandling Sees IRA Bidding For Power in Irish Republic

LONDON, May 3 (UPI)—A British government leader asserted today that the Irish Republican Army is bidding for power in the British-ruled North as well as in republican southern Ireland.

Home Secretary Reginald Maudling said the British believe the Dublin government should therefore "deal with the IRA" through control or crush it.

"They [the IRA] with their methods of brutality and murder are the enemies of civilized society and orderly government on both sides of the border," Mr. Maudling told a luncheon of the Society of the Press Association. "So as the republic is concerned we believe the IRA should be dealt with."

As home secretary, Mr. Maudling was in charge of British policy in Northern Ireland until the suspension of the Belfast Parliament and the introduction of direct London rule. Now the affairs of Ulster are managed by a special British minister, William Whitelaw, who reports to Prime Minister Edward Heath's cabinet.

The aim of British policy in Northern Ireland is to bring about a political shift so that the struggle for power in the province will be waged between left and right political forces rather than by the majority Protestants and minority Catholics.

Belfast Mill Bombed

BELFAST, May 3 (UPI)—Grenades bombed a flour mill in the heart of Belfast today in the second such attack on a major factory in Northern Ireland in three days.

Police said the 2:30 p.m. explosion blew in the front of the mill and smashed windows over a two-block area but caused no casualties.

A police spokesman said the bomb exploded on the rear of a truck abandoned outside the mill by three youths who fled the

scene. Police evacuated the area where they spotted the truck. The bomb exploded two hours later.

Blast in Carrickfergus

A series of bomb explosions wrecked parts of a big synthetic fibers plant in nearby Carrickfergus Monday, killing one person and injuring 10 others.

Meanwhile, David O'Connell, leader of the IRA's militant "Provisional" wing in the capital, said, "A cease-fire would definitely be considered by the IRA if we had an assurance from the British government our men would not be picked up during it."

"We are out to gain a just and lasting peace. If the British initiate they will suspend their campaign against the people of the North, it will be a positive step forward."

He was speaking to Northern Irish newsmen.

Policemen Wounded

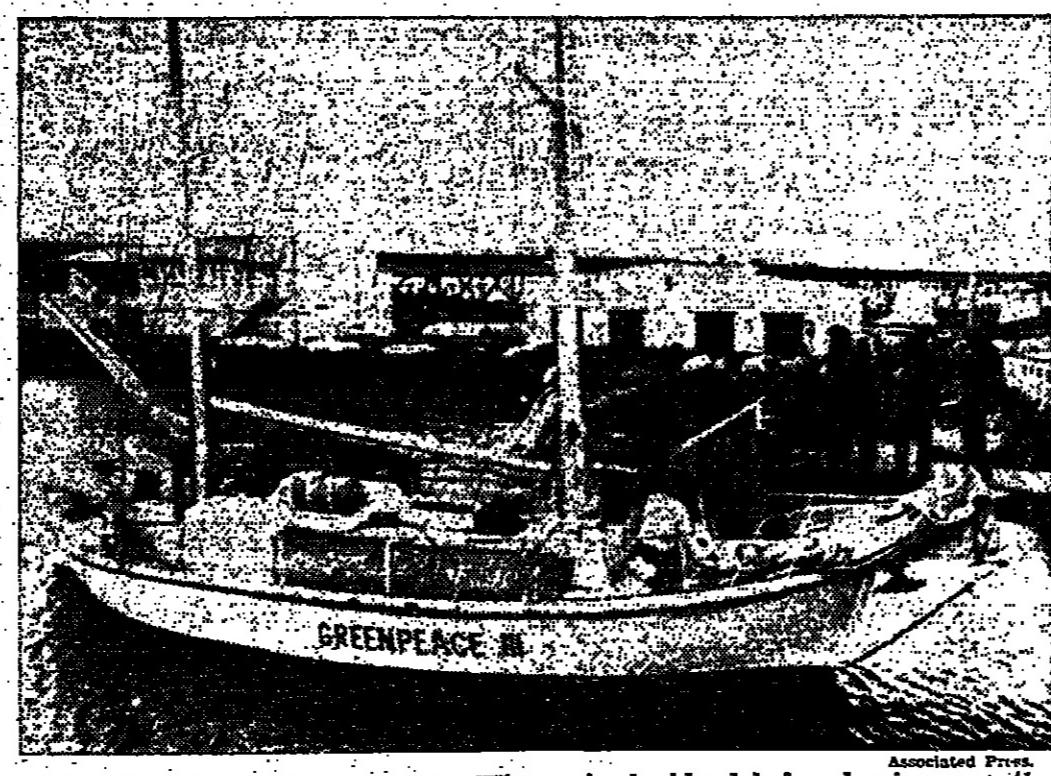
In Londonderry, three policemen were wounded in a clash primarily between troops and gunmen near the city center. Earlier a man was wounded in an exchange of fire near the Creggan Estate, a guerrilla stronghold.

An army spokesman said two gunmen opened fire on a patrol. Troops returned the fire and claimed to have hit a gunman. IRA sources said later that the troops were the first to shoot and had injured a 14-year-old boy in the hand.

Earlier, in Londonderry and Belfast, seven men were wounded in shooting between troops and gunmen.

WHO Bid to E. Germany

BERLIN, May 3 (AP)—East Germans have been invited to send observers to the World Health Organization 25th general meeting, in Geneva next Tuesday, the East German news agency, ADN, said yesterday. East Germany applied for WHO membership several years ago.



PROTEST KETCH—The Greenpeace III seen in Auckland before leaving recently for the French nuclear testing zone in the Pacific to protest nuclear experiments.

Associated Press

New Arab Leaders Elected on West Bank

JERUSALEM, May 3 (UPI)—

Official West Bank election results disclosed today the emergence of a younger leadership, hostile to neither Jordan nor Israel, in 12 towns of the occupied territory following yesterday's voting.

A military spokesman said a record 87.7 percent of the eligible voters, or 6,358 male property owners above the age of 21, turned out in the second and final round of balloting for municipal councils.

The results this time were markedly different from the first round of voting on March 28, when the so-called Old Guard, a leadership that had tacitly cooperated with the Israeli occupation, was returned to power.

This time, 36 incumbents re-

tained their seats while 74 new faces won places on the 12 councils. In a 13th town, Hebron, the 10 Old Guard councilmen were unopposed and therefore re-elected without a vote.

Want a Change?

"The result means that the people want a change to new faces," said Mahmoud Abu Zalef, editor of the Arabic newspaper Al Quds. "They want more active, educated men. But there is no anti-Israel or anti-Jordan over-tone."

He said the fact that the new men are neither anti-Jordan nor anti-Israel means they could live

easily under either government after a peace settlement.

In eight of the towns, new faces dominate the councils. Under Jordanian law, the basis for the election, the councils handle such matters as garbage, roads and water.

Previous Election

The last previous municipal council elections on the West Bank occurred in 1963. Polling was scheduled again in late 1967, but Israel's takeover in the six-day Middle East war that year precluded a vote.

Israeli officials, including Foreign Minister Abba Eban, hailed this spring's elections, the first permitted anywhere under occupation, as a "normalization" of life under the Israeli administration.

Italian Chief Claims Success In Barring Election Violence

ROME, May 3 (UPI)—Premier Giulio Andreotti said today that his interim government has prevented "guerrilla warfare" from disrupting Italy's general election campaign, which now has only two full days left to run.

Mr. Andreotti told newsmen that an "enormous quantity" of arms and munitions has been turned up in police raids throughout Italy.

Mr. Andreotti has headed a Christian Democratic minority government since Feb. 17, following the breakup of the center-left coalition that had ruled Italy since 1963.

Mr. Andreotti said that the Christian Democrats would enter a coalition with the Liberals—thus producing a center-right government—Mr. Andreotti said that they would, if political circumstances demanded it. The need is for an effective and energetic government, he said.

Cool To Socialists

He also said that the Christian Democrats would not consider any further alliance with the Socialists, unless they took a clear stand against bringing Communists into the government.

Premier Andreotti said that his government had been concerned about leftist and rightist violence but had succeeded in maintaining order throughout the campaign.

"How much our preoccupation was justified can be judged from the enormous quantity of arms and munitions which have been captured in recent times by the forces of order," he said. "There was a tendency not only toward ideological warfare but toward guerrilla tactics true and proper."

Police in Milan yesterday announced the discovery of two cells, which, they said, were battle headquarters of the ultra-leftist Red Brigades.

In one of the cells, police said, a soundproofed "people's prison" had been prepared for hostages.

Pompidou in Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG, May 3 (UPI)—French President Georges Pompidou today started a two-day visit for political talks with the Luxembourg government.

DIAMONDS

You can save up to 50 percent on single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for personal use.

Feltinelli Passport

Also found, police added, were guns, bombs, false identity documents and the passport of the late Giangiacomo Feltrinelli.

Mr. Andreotti also said that Italy faces very grave economic problems. In industry alone, there has been a reduction of 117,000 jobs in one year. And labor contracts affecting 44 million workers will expire this fall.

Asked whether the Christian Democrats would enter a coalition with the Liberals—thus producing a center-right government—Mr. Andreotti said that they would, if political circumstances demanded it. The need is for an effective and energetic government, he said.

Write airmail for price list or write us:

Joachim Goldenstein

THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Pelikanstrat, Antwerp (Belgium).

Tel.: (03) 33-09-82.

Gold Medal

SCOTCH WHISKY

HOUSE OF LORDS

SCOTCH WHISKY

Page 6— Thursday, May 4, 1972 *

Open-Ended War

The strong offensive by North Vietnamese troops that resulted in capture of Quang Tri, undertaken almost simultaneously with the trip to Paris of Hanoi Politburo member Le Duc Tho, could not have been coincidental. The military-diplomatic character of the current Communist offensive has been evident from the start. That Communist offensive, designed to improve the Communist bargaining position in Paris, is now challenging President Nixon's Vietnam policies as never before in this long and fruitless war.

The challenge is hardly answered by the President's rhetorical posturing of recent days. Mr. Nixon's warning in Texas that North Vietnam was "taking a very great risk"—presumably a threat to resume bombing of the Hanoi-Haiphong heartland—is not likely to have any more effect than the futile bombing itself last month and in the 1965-66 period.

What is needed now is a reappraisal of the administration policies that, since 1968, have given Vietnamization of the war and other military measures priority over efforts to negotiate peace. From the beginning, the President has held his negotiating price high—nothing less than the preservation of Saigon's anti-Communist regime—on a double assumption.

One assumption behind Vietnamization was that the withdrawal of most American ground troops from Vietnam would remove the war from the forefront of political issues in the United States before November, 1972. The other assumption was that President Thieu's million-man army by 1972 could hold South Vietnam securely with American air and naval support, plus economic and arms aid. The belief was that these optimistic assumptions, if borne out, would favor Mr. Nixon's re-election and confront Hanoi with a choice between negotiating on Mr. Nixon's terms or facing four more years of war.

There never was much valid reason to accept either assumption; but in any event both are now being cruelly blown apart by the current Communist offensive. The war not only has rebounded as a political issue in the United States, but the administra-

tion's war policies appear from the primaries to be losing even their former supporters. Mr. Nixon's stated assumption that South Vietnam's Army would be able to "hake it" is now being severely tested to the point that it is apparent that only American air and sea power has saved the South Vietnamese from even more devastating defeats than they have already suffered.

Hanoi's diplomatic offensive, meanwhile, is probing the essential contradiction in Mr. Nixon's two-track policy of Vietnamization and negotiation. Vietnamization of the war requires strengthening and supporting the Thieu regime. The negotiation of a peace settlement requires its replacement with a compromise government acceptable to both sides.

All this is certain to be affected now by the probably irreversible change in the nature of the war that has just occurred. From a civil war within South Vietnam, aided clandestinely at first, then more substantially, by Hanoi, the struggle has been transformed by the large-scale North Vietnamese crossing of the Demilitarized Zone into virtually a conventional war between the armies of both Vietnams.

The "open-ended" character of the war led Sen. Mike Mansfield many years ago to urge Washington to abandon dreams of victory and seek a negotiated compromise. That advice is even sounder today.

Further delay will not improve the American bargaining position, which has declined steadily with the reduction of American forces in Vietnam. The time has come to explore seriously North Vietnam's proposal for a tripartite "government of national harmony" and Le Duc Tho's insistence in Paris Sunday that it would not "impose a Communist regime" in South Vietnam as Mr. Nixon claims."

Agreement will not be easily reached on the composition and duration of a caretaker regime in Saigon to be confirmed by elections. But it is the key to a political settlement. It will still be the key when the present battles are over, even if the military stalemate can be re-established.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

J. Edgar Hoover

Few, if any, men in the history of the United States have accumulated so much power and wielded it for so long as did J. Edgar Hoover. His career as a public servant spanned a fourth of the history of our nation. He was a force to be reckoned with in national affairs before two-thirds of all the citizens alive today were even born. His power and influence, measured as such things are in Washington, far outweighed that of the men he nominally worked for—the attorneys general—and sometimes seemed to surpass even that of the Presidents, if only because he was here when they came and they knew he would be here when they left.

* * *

While we did not count ourselves among Mr. Hoover's great admirers—especially in his later years—we would not minimize those genuine contributions he made to the well-being of the country. His early fame was based, and rightly so, on his performance in taking an incompetent and corrupt investigative service and turning it into a fully professional and honorable police force. During the 1930s, when heroes were scarce and public distaste of police corruption was widespread, he filled a public need by projecting the image of the perfect cop. That image lives on—tarnished somewhat by events of later years—in the awe and respect

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Limits of Power

Neither Mrs. Meir nor President Sadat has reason to fear or hope for such world bargaining in Moscow as Middle East for Far East, Israels for North Vietnamese. The White House does not reign in Jerusalem any more than the Kremlin in Hanoi. Brezhnev and Nixon are both aware of this and each one knows the limits of his partner's powers.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

Bonn's East Treaties

Widespread misjudgment of the situation with regard to the Moscow and Warsaw treaties is based on the quite unfounded assumption that the Christian Democrats in Bonn are opposing them either for the mere

sake of opposition or in a dangerous resurgence of German nationalism of which their better elements are somehow ashamed.

—From *The Daily Telegraph* (London).

Vietnam's Civilian Casualties

The most tragic victims of this offensive are the Vietnamese themselves. The miserable sight of vulnerable refugees streaming from one war zone to another raises questions beyond those of victory or defeat. The North Vietnamese bear much of the blame for this because of their invasion. Apparently the temptation to humiliate the Americans before they were out of the way was too great. The American reaction was predictable. The timing of the invasion has increased the number of civilian casualties.

—From *the Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

May 4, 1897

PARIS—Political gossip has it that since President McKinley's return to Washington he has made the first careful scrutiny of the political horizon and finds the lowering clouds threatening disaster. In New York, Sen. Platt is not pleased with having to acquiesce in certain appointments and Mr. Whitelaw Reid is said to be very much disappointed with the administration, expecting either a cabinet place or the British Embassy for himself.

Accepted at talk value, the serious Democratic hopefuls, except for Sen. Henry Jackson, are as alike as Ike and Mike. Humphrey and Muskie are still classified as centrists out of suspicion that they don't quite mean what they say. There is a suspicion that McGovern probably does. The one best qualified for the presidency may well be the one who is most hypocritical in



'Please Thank Mr. Nixon For His Support, But Tell Him He Is Just Too Kind!'

Nixon Defeat a Credible Possibility

By Kenneth Crawford

WASHINGTON.—For the first time this year, President Nixon's defeat for re-election has become a credible possibility. So has the presidential nomination of Sen. George McGovern by the Democratic party. So has the fall of South Vietnam and total conquest of Indochina by North Vietnamese Communism.

All these possibilities are, of course, related. And they remain only possibilities. But the way events have turned in the last few weeks suggests that their probable consequences should be considered.

The chance of defeating Mr. Nixon gladdens the hearts of many. Nixonophobia is endemic. Some of it is reasoned but much of it is unreasoned prejudice. However come by, it is a fact of explosive political potential.

Among those who consider the President's defeat eminently contemplatable is the President himself. A high administration official, identified by CBS as Secretary of the Treasury John Connally, has revealed that Mr. Nixon decided to bomb the Hanoi-Haiphong area against the advice of most of his counselors and realized when he did it that it might cost him re-election.

A Gesture

Since this decision could have no immediate effect on the fighting in the South, it was a gesture, foolhardy or gallant, depending upon one's view of the world situation. It was a message, primarily for Moscow, that Mr. Nixon still considers the United States a power with objectives and principles it will not blithely abandon under pressure. It will stand by its friends with what resources it has available, in this case, air power.

If the North Vietnamese invasion of the South succeeds, if Saigon is occupied, if the more than 5,000 officials, teachers and plain citizens systematically massacred in Hué when the city was invested during the 1968 Tet offensive is again the pattern of the conqueror's behavior (there is no reason to suppose that it would not be), then Mr. Nixon, as the man in charge, will be blamed. He hasn't the personal appeal that saw John Kennedy through the Bay of Pigs debacle.

It will be said, already is being said, that his Vietnamization policy failed. Never mind that Vietnamization was the only alternative open to him given the clamor for complete withdrawal maintained by most of the establishment press, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the academic community and the newly enfranchised youth. The only alternative, that is, to an arranged takeover of Saigon by

Ho Chi Minh and get their troops out of South Vietnam, but only "until the invasion stops." What then if it stops, with Ho Chi Minh in substantial control of the north or even of Hué?

"The only thing we have refused to do," Nixon said in his last Vietnam policy statement on April 28, "is to accede to the enemy's demand to overthrow the lawfully constituted government of South Vietnam and to impose a Communist dictatorship in its place."

But when Le Duc Tho of the North Vietnamese Politburo got back to Paris on April 30 to reopen the negotiations, he denied that he was demanding a Communist government in Saigon, but that it "demanded" the "immediate resignation" of Nguyen Van Thieu as head of the Saigon regime, and a change of policy in Saigon by a new coalition government, including the Communists.

Nothing could be harder for Nixon to swallow, but he may have to swallow it or fight even harder than before by the end of this month. The danger at the moment is that Hanoi is doing so well in the drive toward Hué that it may think it can smash its way to a military victory and not only demoralize and defeat Saigon but humiliate Washington.

Well, we have heard all this before, but with the enemy invasion cutting South Vietnam in half and threatening Hué, the alternatives before the President are hard and even ominous. The farther south the enemy penetrates, the closer the armies get together and the more they move into populous civilian areas, where the President has to risk hitting the ARVN and the South Vietnamese people.

His April 26 statement for concluding the battle: "First, to protect our remaining American forces. Second, to permit continuation of our withdrawal program. And third, to prevent the imposition of a Communist regime on the people of South Vietnam against their will, with the inevitable bloodbath that would follow for hundreds of thousands who have dared to oppose Communist aggression."

Hanoi's answer to this, from Le Duc Tho in Paris, was that his government would guarantee the protection of the remaining American prisoners, and that it didn't want to impose a Communist government on Saigon, but that it "demanded" the "immediate resignation" of Nguyen Van Thieu as head of the Saigon regime, and a change of policy in Saigon by a new coalition government, including the Communists.

Nothing could be harder for Nixon to swallow, but he may have to swallow it or fight even harder than before by the end of this month. The danger at the moment is that Hanoi is doing so well in the drive toward

Hué that it may think it can smash its way to a military victory and not only demoralize and defeat Saigon but humiliate Washington.

Quite the contrary, as recent events have demonstrated. When the United States bombed Hanoi and Haiphong on April 15, the Soviet Union increased its air strikes on North Vietnam. In particular the Russians sent minesweepers to Haiphong as a move against possible American blockade.

Thereafter Mr. Brezhnev and Dr. Kissinger in effect restored the old tacit agreement. In the Moscow talks, Mr. Brezhnev accepted the principle that the world would not let Vietnam get in the way of arms control talks. But he made it clear, in some very real talk, that he is not going to be held up in the way of helping his ally in Asia.

So this means is that Mr. Brezhnev will probably call for a cease-fire at Hué and proclaim an alternative "government" of South Vietnam there, and ask for a compromise settlement and a coalition government in Saigon without Gen. Thieu.

It is a hard bargain, but he is probably going to have to choose between fighting even harder while he withdraws his ground forces, or negotiating a new coalition government in Saigon. Nixon has been up against many hard decisions since he entered the White House, but this may be the hardest of all, especially since he has to try to reconcile the tough moral line he took at Secretary Connally's ranch in Texas, with his mission to Moscow this month to negotiate a "generation of peace," which is his main presidential election argument.

In the middle of his first term

in the White House, Nixon offered to negotiate a settlement on the basis of the hard political and geographical facts: Who was in control of what in South Vietnam? And now Hanoi seems to be testing that proposition.

Nixon gave three reasons in

that this is a civil war fails to fit a situation in which the North has invaded the South with regular army divisions, some of them marched across a demarcation line that is officially neutral zone. The spurious morality that condemns American bombing of the invaders but condones artillery attacks on the populated centers of the defenders, as well as deliberate terrorization of civilians, is not likely to stand the test of a spectacular defeat.

Submerged Spirit

Unless the traditional American spirit has been more submerged than seems possible by the help of Viet Cong flag-waving youths, who seem to think that heads are for growing hair and campus windows for breaking, humiliating defeat will not be borne with resignation in this country. Nor will resentment be assuaged by the often repeated assurance that France survived its beating in Vietnam and so can we. Even

the magnificent posturing of De Gaulle couldn't conceal France's drop into the third class among powers.

Perhaps, with luck, we shall yet escape this ordeal. Perhaps the South Vietnamese Army, with the help it is getting from American air power at Mr. Nixon's insistence, can abort the present invasion as it did the Tet offensive. Perhaps the North Vietnamese, having thrown everything they have into this venture, will then sue for peace, overtly optimistic as it seems.

In that case, President Nixon could continue to practice his peace diplomacy at least through the rest of this year. Maybe his mission to Moscow will achieve a nuclear arms limitation treaty. This should help make him a formidable candidate for reelection, forcing the Democrats to edge back toward the middle of the road where most of the voters are likely to end up when confronted with either-or choice.

The starting point is the limitation of defense missile systems of ABMs. The Russians have built such a system around Moscow, and the United States is constructing anti-ballistic missile or ABM sites in North Dakota and Montana.

Originally the United States proposed that each side freeze development of defense missiles at those levels. The Russians rejected that would give the Americans a two-for-one advantage.

The United States indicated a willingness to have the Russians draw even in number of sites but Washington made such parity contingent on reaching an agreement that limited offensive missile systems, including those launched from the sea.

In the past couple of weeks this tangle has been straightened out. The Russians have accepted the American demand for a limitation on offensive weapons, including submarines. They have proposed to supplement that Moscow ABM with a second, apparently quite small, system.

All that remains is for President Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev to approve the details. That can be done with ease at the summit. For Mr. Brezhnev in particular there would be no trouble since the terms which are now emerging would formalize Soviet equality with the United States of strategic weapons.

But Vietnam presents an almost opposite case. In the past, a tacit Big Two agreement has been in effect. The Russians have been willing to negotiate with the United States on arms control despite this country's role in Vietnam. But Moscow has never been prepared to abandon its help to Hanoi for the sake of agreement with Washington.

Nothing could be harder for Nixon to swallow, but he may have to swallow it or fight even harder than before by the end of this month. The danger at the moment is that Hanoi is doing so well in the drive toward

Haiphong that it may think it can smash its way to a military victory and not only demoralize and defeat Saigon but humiliate Washington.

Quite the contrary, as recent events have demonstrated. When the United States bombed Hanoi and Haiphong on April 15, the Soviet Union increased its air strikes on North Vietnam. In particular the Russians sent minesweepers to Haiphong as a move against possible American blockade.

Thereafter Mr. Brezhnev and Dr. Kissinger in effect restored the old tacit agreement. In the Moscow talks, Mr. Brezhnev accepted the principle that the world would not let Vietnam get in the way of arms control talks. But he made it clear, in some very real talk, that he is not going to be held up in the way of helping his ally in Asia.

So this means is that Mr. Brezhnev will put it up to the President. Mr. Nixon can get a settlement in Vietnam there, and ask for a coalition government in Saigon without Gen. Thieu.

It is a hard bargain, but he is probably going to have to choose between fighting even harder while he withdraws his ground forces, or negotiating a new coalition government in Saigon. Nixon has been up against many hard decisions since he entered the White House, but this may be the hardest of all, especially since he has to try to reconcile the tough moral line he took at Secretary Connally's ranch in Texas, with his mission to Moscow this month to negotiate a "generation of peace," which is his main presidential election argument.

In the middle of his first term

in the White House, Nixon offered to negotiate a settlement on the basis of the hard political and geographical facts: Who was in control of what in South Vietnam? And now Hanoi seems to be testing that proposition.

Nixon gave three reasons in

Nixon's Hardest Decision

By James Reston

NEW YORK.—President Nixon is now approaching another critical decision in Vietnam.

What to do if the enemy stops, with Ho Chi Minh in substantial control of the north or even of Hué?

"The only thing we have refused to do," Nixon said in his last Vietnam policy statement on April 28, "is to accede to the enemy's demand to overthrow the lawfully constituted government of South Vietnam against their will, with the inevitable bloodbath that would follow for hundreds of thousands who have dared to oppose Communist aggression."

But when Le Duc Tho of the North Vietnamese Politburo got back to Paris on April 30 to reopen the negotiations, he denied that he was demanding a Communist government in Saigon, but that it "demanded" the "immediate resignation" of Nguyen Van Thieu as head of the Saigon regime, and a change of policy in Saigon by a new coalition government, including the Communists.

Nothing could be harder for Nixon to swallow, but he may have to swallow it or fight even harder than before by the end of this month. The danger at the moment is that Hanoi is doing so well in the drive toward

Haiphong that it may think it can smash its way to a military victory and not only demoralize and defeat Saigon but humiliate Washington.

Quite the contrary, as recent events have demonstrated. When the United States bombed Hanoi and Haiphong on April 15, the Soviet Union increased its air strikes on North Vietnam. In particular the Russians sent minesweepers to Haiphong as a move against possible American blockade.

Thereafter Mr. Brezhnev and Dr. Kissinger in effect restored the old tacit agreement. In the Moscow talks, Mr. Brezhnev accepted the principle that the world would not let Vietnam get in the way of arms control talks. But he made it clear, in some very real talk, that he is not going to be held up in the way of helping his ally in Asia.

Paris Entertainment

Crazy Horse Turns 21
With a New Revue

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, May 3 (UPI)—The

Crazy Horse Saloon's 21st anniversary was celebrated by a special presentation of its revue, billed rather alarmingly as "Tonight's Sophisticated Debuchary."

Alain Bernardin, against the advice of his friends, opened the cabaret of Wild West design in 1951 at 12 Avenue George V. It has been packed, night after night, ever since and was soon world famous.

Acting as the manager and its director, he borrowed as its principle feature the strip-tease of American burlesque, revising the art with Parisian chic, ingenuous ideas and a worldly manner. Dioritorially, his revues are one-man shows. He selects the girls and the novelty numbers, supervises the costuming, lighting, music and décor, provides the material for the sketches and imposes a smart pace on all that happens.

He has carved out a niche for himself in theatrical history as a producer and as an artist. He has cultivated a style that is being imitated from Lebanon to Las Vegas. One remembers, from over the years, many of his happy conceits: Grottoes, Marx lost among the live munitions of a pyramid; Lady Chatterley on the first night of widowhood, the tableau featuring Dod von Habsburg, immortalized in a series of portraits by Ludwig Bemelmans.

New Name

The Bernardin glamourous pro-

cess extends to the renaming of his feminine personnel. In the present edition of the Crazy Horse follies you will encounter: Love Moor, a Frenchwoman recruited from the art studios; Poly Underground, a German-American brummie; Prima Symphony of Franco-Polish parentage; Bonita Super, a Franco-German who, according to the program, is an accomplished horsewoman; Sofia Palladio, a Franco-Italian ballerina; Ross Pumetto, from Naples, who does a volcanic dance before a backdrop of Vesuvius; Caprice Popo, half Canadian, half Italian; Nala Vibrato from Tel Aviv; Miko Miku, of Java; Franco Torpedo, an Australian smasher; Anna Portobello of Anglo-Polish extraction; Stella Palchoulli, from Iran, who has insured her extraordinary dresses for \$10,000 at Lloyd's; and Eva Bratislava, from Prague, who would meet the Iron Curtain. Mr. Bernardin has picked his beauties from near and far with his customary impeccable taste. They dance together in a Charleston, clad as "Twigs," in canteen hats and polka-dot frocks.

The erotic and the comic alternate on the program. That veteran devouter of cigar butts, match boxes and starched shirt fronts, Chas Chase, is back and his appetite is as insatiable as ever. Sometimes the two ingredients are combined. In a spot light, checkered colors the classic Three Graces whirl gaily, disrobing and the gymnastics of two other graces would never be permitted at the YWCA. The festivities of the Crazy Horse Saloon's coming of age are being conducted for the most part in birthday suits.

The Alcazar (62 Rue Mazarine) has a springtime revue of refreshing vigor and youthful zest which coincides with flowered swings flying on high, with Marc Dolnits, its designer and co-director, as a garden vase of red brick, and with the spectators being showered with paper petals.

The rites of spring begin at 11 and continue without intermission, until 2 a.m. The show is nonstop, and so is the fun, with the company seeming to enjoy themselves as much as the audience. The sense of abandon is contagious at the Alcazar. Jean-Marie Rivière, as

Crazy Horse
dancers in
the new show.
AP.

master of ceremonies, equipped with microphone and police whistle, serves as barker for each number and participates in some of them.

Rivière and Dolnits have restored a diverting feature from the music-hall extravaganzas of old: the lampooning of current Parisian offerings. The Bolshoi ballet dancing "Swan Lake" is mildly mocked and there is a hilarious, all-out burlesque of the romantic operetta, "Gipsy." The Chatellet hit, with its dainty maids, hot-blooded tramps, long-legged premier danseuse and coy comedy relief, Al Capone's Prohibition Chicago and the travesty of "Dracula" are in a heavier vein and perhaps we could do without the heartbroken clown and his double. But here is certainly stimulating entertainment for a May evening, from the spirited cancaning of Minka and her troupe to the ill-at-ease finale.

Crazy Horse Saloon. The sub-real is the program's star songbird; there are the contradictory Frères Enamis, the guitarists Lélio and Angelo, and Pierre Doris, who would say anything to get a laugh and succeeds in his mission.

In the Eiffel Tower's first-floor restaurant, May is being celebrated with a Spanish fiesta; the dinner spectacle and the menu have gone Iberian.

Conchita Bautista is hostess of the evening. She sings "Ca, C'est Paris," Mistinguett's old standby, in Spanish, but not "Valencia," which would be an appropriate companion piece. She also hires a customer on stage to rumba with her, revives Raquel Meller's flower-vendor ditty, "La Violetta" (but toses no violets); movies of a bullfight accompany another of her numbers and we see a film interview she had with the late Maurice Chevalier.

The show's most emphatic revelation, however, is Maruja Garrido, a voluptuous flamenco virtuosa of resounding voice, flowing dark locks and impressive heel pounding. She is the bright star of this riot of swirling shawls and clicking castanets. José Antonio, premier danseur of the Sierras ballet, is another performer of arresting talent. Roger Gras has brought the sunshine of Spain to light the Eiffel Tower at dinnertime.

Both versions of Mrozek's mystery play are done in English at 8:30 and in French at 10:30 nightly, except Sundays. L'arlequin serves an excellent dinner between the shows. The Swiss specialties of its kitchen are recommended, as is the fascinating mind-tickler by the enigmatic Pole.

The café-théâtre L'Arlequin (78 Rue Daguerre) is presenting a new play by the Polish dramatist Slawomir Mrozek (who wrote "Dracula") in differing versions—an black tragedy and as black farce.

The title is "Striptease"—and though both its characters are forced to part with some of their clothing during its action, the striptease here is one of the psyche rather than that of the

France's First Lady. Colette De-

A Change in Champagne

By Jon Winroth

WINE

PARIS (UPI)—Champagne is perhaps the single most popular French wine in the world and it is constantly evolving in its striking diversity. According to recently released figures, a record 116.1 million bottles were sold in 1971, considerably more than in 1970, when Britain and France had a double wine price increase.

The sales represent a dangerous 14 percent increase over 1970. Dangerous because if the 1970 crop was enormous, replenishing low stocks, the 1971 harvest was so small (well below average, less than 40 percent of 1970's) that stocks once again face too-rapid depletion, for champagne producers need a minimum lead of three years to cover normal aging.

But these are the problems of steadily mounting success. Ten years ago less than half as many bottles (not quite 58 million in 1962) were sold throughout the world.

It always comes as something of a shock how much champagne the French drink sometimes. 71 percent of the bottles sold in 1971, or \$2.4 million bottles versus only 34 million for the rest of the world.

In 1971 only 3.7 million bottles were imported in the United States,

ness effectively hides any finesse of taste.

In the latest and best development in champagne, the liqueur d'expédition has been done away with entirely. So far as I know, the only producer, Legras at Chouilly in the Côte de Blancs, has actually brought out this wine, calling it brut intégral. However, his move definitely represents a new trend and other producers are preparing to follow Legras's example. Their labels may read brut intégral, brut zéro, brut 100 percent or brut de brut; the terms, known to connoisseurs, all mean the same thing, an absence of the liqueur d'expédition.

The result is extraordinary for it is impossible to hide any defects in this totally unsweetened wine. Only the finest champagne is used and a more clean wine with more delicacy, fruitiness and bouquet in perfect balance could not be imagined.

The result is extraordinary for it is impossible to hide any defects in this totally unsweetened wine. Only the finest champagne is used and a more clean wine with more delicacy, fruitiness and bouquet in perfect balance could not be imagined.

It may be a matter of taste how sweet you like your champagne but it is a matter of fact that the more you dose it the lower the quality of wine it is necessary to use since the sweet-

a drop of 17 percent from the 45 million sold in 1970.

Furthermore, in 1969 the United States was the second largest export market, but last year was only fourth, considerably behind Great Britain, Italy and even Belgium.

Most champagne is a blend of about two-thirds blanc de noir grapes and one-third blanc de blanc which is entirely transformed by a secondary fermentation in the bottle to create the bubbles. But before it is sent out into the world, it also receives a dose of liqueur d'expédition, as much as 15 percent for brut, increasing with extra-dry, sec and demi-sec and growing even more in doux (up to 12 percent), which only the few seem to appreciate.

The result is extraordinary for it is impossible to hide any defects in this totally unsweetened wine. Only the finest champagne is used and a more clean wine with more delicacy, fruitiness and bouquet in perfect balance could not be imagined.

The result is extraordinary for it is impossible to hide any defects in this totally unsweetened wine. Only the finest champagne is used and a more clean wine with more delicacy, fruitiness and bouquet in perfect balance could not be imagined.

It may be a matter of taste how sweet you like your champagne but it is a matter of fact that the more you dose it the lower the quality of wine it is necessary to use since the sweet-

ART ET CRÉATION
J. Zerle

SALE OF HAUTE COUTURE MODELS WITH LABELS
Always from the latest collections Tax-free. Facilities alterations.
122 Rue La Boétie (6e).
CABESSA
14 rue Clément Marot PARIS 9^e
330 6474 62 32 26 26 26

GIRDLES - BRASSIERES - BATHING SUITS to measure
here's only retail shop in Paris

JEAN ÉTÉ
Joaillier-Horloger
70 Fg St-Honoré, Paris.
Anj. 12.33

"NEBULOUS"
watch in sultaglas and vermeil
\$225
EXPORT PRICES

WATERPROOF SWIMMING-SUIT

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1972

FINANCE

Page 9

EEC Charges Two Firms Abuse Power**U.S. Co., Italian Unit Drug Supplies Cited**

BRUSSELS, May 3 (AP-DJ)—The Common Market Commission has charged Commercial Solvents Corp. of New York and its Italian subsidiary with taking unfair advantage of their near monopoly in the raw material of a commonly used anti-tuberculosis drug.

The complaint is only the third time that the commission has attempted to invoke the "unfair advantage" clause of Article 86 of the Treaty of Rome. One of the previous cases also involved a U.S. company—Continental Can Corp.

Commercial Solvents and its 51 percent-owned subsidiary Istituto Chimioterapico Italiano, are suspected of having a monopoly in the raw material and of refusing to sell it to a traditional customer who has no other source of supply.

The case was started last summer, when Laboratorio Chimico Farmaceutico Giorgio Zola of Milan complained that it could not obtain supplies of aminobutanol or nitropropane, raw materials for the anti-tuberculosis drug dextrothambutol.

Heavy Fine Possible

After an initial investigation, the commission last month filed a complaint against Commercial Solvents and its Italian subsidiary. Under EEC procedures, the companies may reply and the commission then takes a formal decision on whether the complaint is justified. A fine of up to \$1 million is possible. A commission decision may be appealed to the EEC court of justice in Luxembourg.

The 10-page complaint says Commercial Solvents has practically a world monopoly of the production of the two primary materials. There are only three major world producers of dextrothambutol, for which there is no substitute—Commercial Solvents, Zola, and American Cyanamid Co.

It says that since 1966 Zola had been Istituto Chimioterapico's main customer for the primary materials, which it processed into the drug and marketed as its principal product. In 1968 and 1969, the two firms held merger negotiations, but these were terminated. In 1970, Istituto Chimioterapico began processing and marketing the drug itself.

In 1969 and 1970, stocks of one of the primary materials, aminobutanol, were relatively abundant at various distributors, and Zola was able to obtain supplies at prices below those charged by the Commercial Solvents group.

But, the complaint charges, "beginning in the second half of 1970, aminobutanol and nitropropane suddenly began to become scarce... and disappeared completely shortly thereafter." Suppliers told Zola they had no stocks because Commercial Solvents had suspended sales to them or because they were not allowed to sell the chemicals for pharmaceutical use.

It is understood that the commission is also investigating the case in the context of the Treaty of Rome's Article 85, which forbids restrictive agreements among firms.

Zola is understood to have complained that Commercial Solvents and American Cyanamid had agreed to share the world market for dextrothambutol to the exclusion of Zola.

An investigation into this allegation is under way. EEC sources said.

Commenting in New York, Commercial Solvents said: "This is in the nature of an administrative proceeding. An answer has been filed by Istituto Chimico Terapico Italiano."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Gulf Catalyst Works With Leaded Gas**

Gulf Oil says it has "discovered" a long-lived automotive muffler catalyst that may help make unleaded gasoline unnecessary. The catalyst reportedly will reduce nitrogen oxide in auto exhaust emissions without creating ammonia. The company says that until now no catalyst has been found to be effective on nitrogen oxide without forming ammonia as a by-product and that was not susceptible to contamination by tetraethyl lead. "More evaluation work is necessary to firmly establish that this catalyst would meet all service requirements," officials say.

ITT Defers Bid for Australian Firm

International Telephone & Telegraph is deferring its takeover bid for an Australian food company, Farmland Food Industries Ltd. (FFI), until the matter is debated by the Australian Parliament, which will soon discuss policy on foreign investments. ITT has offered to buy all FFI shares at \$3.40 cash each. The takeover was recommended by all FFI directors except one. The government white paper is scheduled for release within three weeks. Since the takeover was announced April 26 there has been mounting criticism of the move. One senator has called for Senate committee examination of the takeover due to ITT's alleged use of political power in the United States.

Radial Tire Output System Claimed

Fireside Tire & Rubber Co. says it made "an extremely significant" production breakthrough which will go a long way toward making possible a major increase in radial tire produc-

tion without a massive capital investment in new equipment." The company says it has developed a production technique for making radial tires with equipment presently used to produce regular bias and bias-belted tires. It adds that its plants will need only a short time to be able to produce more than 100,000 radial tires daily with the new method.

Phelps Dodge Expects Profit Rise

Phelps Dodge expects 1972 earnings to be "significantly above" 1971's \$3.72 a share, but still sees first-half results trailing the \$3.61 reported for the first half of 1971, president George B. Munroe told the annual meeting. He said that first-quarter earnings of \$1.07 a share (compared with \$1.04 a year ago) were due to the fact that 1971 first-quarter sales were pushed up by strike hedge buying of copper.

Control Data Sees Computer Upturn

Control Data Corp. expects a "small profit" from its computer operation this year, W.C. Norris, president and chairman, told the annual meeting. He also said the company's most profitable subsidiary, Commercial Credit Co., "is looking forward to another good year with further improvement in earnings." The computer operation showed a loss for the first quarter, but Mr. Norris said it performed "better than budgeted" and the goal of a "small profit for the year appears to be achievable." He added that a cash dividend is unlikely in the near future, but the board has discussed the possibility of a "modest" stock dividend of about 5 percent which could be declared around the first of the year.

In Coming Talks With Nixon**Russia May Seek Monetary, Trade Role**

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, May 3 (NYT)—Qualified diplomats and international monetary specialists here believe that the Soviet Union is preparing to raise the possibility of its participation in a new world monetary and trading system with President Nixon, when he visits Moscow this month.

The informants said that the Moscow leadership would probably tell Mr. Nixon that it is interested in having some say in the way the system develops.

Swiss Stiffen Rule on Loans

ZURICH, May 3 (AP-DJ)—The Swiss National Bank modified its regulations on capital exports today to encourage a faster decline in its dollar reserves.

Foreign borrowers in Switzerland, now will be required to convert 40 percent of the proceeds from Swiss franc loans at 3.88 francs to the dollar. This compares with converting 25 percent of such proceeds at 3.9265 francs as required previously, the bank said.

This franc is allowed to move within a range of 3.9265 and 3.7382 against the dollar, with the mid-point at 3.84, but has been trading at the upper end of its range, reflecting the weakness of the dollar.

There has been speculation in EEC and diplomatic circles that Mr. Nixon will be pressed by the Russians on any future intentions of the United States to raise the official price of gold again.

The Paris talk centers on a new gold price of \$55 an ounce being worked out as part of the monetary reform later in the decade.

There is little doubt that the Soviet Union wants a substantial price increase, which would be equivalent to giving it additional reserves to support expanded trade with the West.

Our monetary official with broad acquaintances in Eastern Europe said, "I don't think the Soviet Union would take part in a new monetary system without a substantial gold price increase."

At the moment, however, little is in it for the United States unless a secret gold price agreement were part of a global arrangement with the Soviet Union in which Russian concessions figured in other sectors.

In this connection, the possibility of Soviet pressure on Hanoi to end the war in Vietnam is mentioned in the speculation of some Paris observers.

The worsening position for the Saigon regime in Vietnam and the recurrent talk about a \$55 an ounce gold price are seen by market specialists as among the factors behind the new upward move in gold. On Monday the free market price got above \$50 an ounce for the first time since World War II. The price today was \$50.45 an ounce in London.

Why \$55 an ounce? This is seen by monetary specialists as representing one of the options for dealing with gold in a way that would not necessarily make the metal a stronger element of world reserves. The United States believes in a lesser role for gold.

At \$55, it can be argued that the official gold price is simply

as before, all proceeds from foreign loans not converted with the national bank must also be exchanged into other currencies through commercial banks.

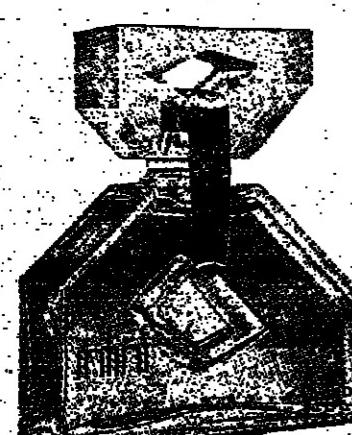
Therefore, the effect of the new regulation is mainly to ensure that the national bank's dollar reserves decline at a faster rate.

Though the bank doesn't disclose its dollar holdings, almost all of its foreign currency reserves of 9.2 billion francs on April 30 were believed to be denominated in dollars.

A reduction in dollar holdings through purchases of Swiss francs would help tighten domestic money liquidity further, banking sources explained, so as to restrain inflationary pressures.

Swiss capital exports are expected to exceed 7 billion francs this year, including foreign bond issues, medium-term notes and medium-term bank credits. In the first quarter of this year foreign bond issues totaled 715 million francs, up from \$10 million francs in the first 1971 quarter.

infini
new perfume



The famous makers of Fleurs de Rocaille and Bellodgia

Canada Sets Tighter Rules On Takeovers**Bid Would Have to Be Of 'Benefit' to Nation**

By Jay Walz

OTTAWA, May 3 (NYT)—Canada announced yesterday long-awaited plans to tighten controls over business takeovers by foreign interests. The government proposed to screen takeovers involving Canadian businesses worth \$250,000 or more whose annual revenues exceed \$3 million.

A prospective buyer would be judged by cabinet-level investigation to see if his purchase "will result in significant benefit to Canada."

"Our policy," Revenue Minister Herb Gray told the House of Commons in introducing the legislation, "is designed to insure that this country continues to develop as rapidly as possible in a way which is consistent with Canadian needs and aspirations and which safeguards our vital interests."

Tighter Reins

Mr. Gray's statement summarized the government's decision to keep a closer rein on this country's industrial development, which over the last 40 years has fallen largely into the hands of foreign investors and managers, mostly Americans.

The study on which Mr. Gray's report was based showed that total U.S. investment in Canada rose from \$4.66 billion in 1950 to \$28.3 billion in 1967. The total U.S. investment—direct ownership, loans and bond issues—represents 80 percent of foreign holdings in Canada and 30 percent of all American holdings abroad, the study says.

The extent of U.S. ownership and control ranges from more than half of the mining industry to almost all of the automobile manufacturing industry. Americans now own 700 Canadian companies.

The report grows out of a 15-year debate on how Canada might regain and retain control of its economy.

The government proposals fall short of calling for buying back enterprises already owned by foreigners, who have so far been subject to very few rules and conditions.

However, foreigners would be screened when and if they try to expand or take over new businesses.

—Related:

Emerson Electric

First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions). 182.1 165.2
Profits (millions)... 15.6 14.15
Per Share 0.65 0.59

First Half 1972 1971

Revenue (millions). 350.3 330.2
Profits (millions)... 30.36 27.93
Per Share 1.27 1.17

—Related:

Florida Power & Light

First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions). 171.4 162.2
Profits (millions)... 17.8 11.9
Per Share 1.12 0.79

—Adjusted.

Truce Denial Wallops N.Y. Stocks**Sharp Fall After Midsession Rally**

previous sessions, the average tumbled a total of nearly 1%, reflecting in large measure the stunning Communist advances in South Vietnam.

"There is a general sort of uneasiness in Wall Street—a very uncertain atmosphere," summed up Robert Towne, a partner of Unterberg, Towbin Co., a member firm of the exchange.

The sharp rally took shape in

AMC Earnings Climb

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP-DJ)—American Motors reported today its net income in the second quarter ended March 31 was down 16 percent from the preceding year.

Fourth Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions). 549.7 468.02
Profits (millions)... 23.81 20.58
Per Share 0.61 0.60

First Half 1972 1971
Revenue (millions). 665.0 614.0
Profits (millions)... 13.95 11.1
Per Share 0.43 0.04

Year 1972 1971
Revenue (millions). 1,823.9 1,739.4
Profits (millions)... 60.75 72.27
Per Share 1.77 2.11

The company reported yesterday that its 1972 results included provisions in the fourth quarter for nonrecurring costs related to plant closings and the discontinuance of product lines in the office equipment and consumer products fields. These amounted to \$14 million before taxes and about \$6.8 million, or 20 cents a share, after taxes.

The results also included net income of \$5.2 million, or 15 cents a share, from the inclusion, for the first time, of the company's share of profits of companies in which it holds minority interests.

General Dynamics

First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions). 282.3 265.61
Profits (millions)... 11.8 10.2
Per Share 0.97 0.92

Duke Power

Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 19.28 15.55
Per Share 0.44 0.43

Schlumberger Ltd.

First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions). 194.8 164.7
Profits (millions)... 14.45 12.04
Per Share 1.22 1.03

United Brands

First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions). 239.3 248.6
Profits (millions)... 1.56 1.72
Per Share 0.13 0.11

White Consolidated Industries

First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions). 173.9 175.5
Profits (millions)... 6.52 6.45
Per Share 0.49 0.43

—Adjusted.

the opening hour, based upon a report in the Paris newspaper, France-soir of a possible seven-day truce on South Vietnamese battlefields. Fueled by this unconfirmed report, stock prices kept driving ahead until mid-session.

Shortly after 12:30 p.m., press dispatches quoted a State Department spokesman, as saying that the reported cease-fire is "totally without foundation in fact."

Against this background, the Dow fell to a net gain of only .47 at 1 p.m. and by 3 p.m. the average stood virtually unchanged for the day. Volume remained moderate at 15.9 million shares.

Sperry Rand, the only issue on the active list to gain more than a fraction of a point, rose 1 7/8 to 33 1/2. The company reported a 15 percent increase in March-quarter profit after the close of trading yesterday.

Declines in the active roster included Alaska Interstate, down 3/8 to 40 7/8, Tool Research, off 2 3/4 to 43 1/2, Diebold, off 2 1/8 to 43 7/8, and U.S. Gypsum, down 1 1/2 to 30.

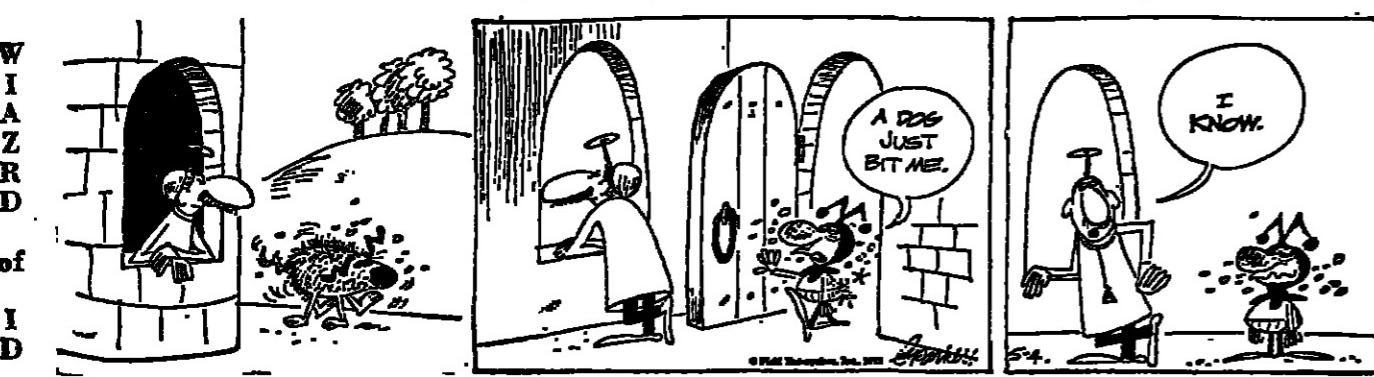
Ford Motor climbed 1 1/4 to 63 3/4, while General Motors finished unchanged at 77 5/8. Both auto makers reported higher late-April car sales.

Prices also backed off on moderate turnover on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dropped 0.14 to 274.98, while declines topped advances, 649 to 284.

Turnover was 4.49 million shares, up from 4.17 million yesterday.

NASDAQ actives included Rank,

29 5/8, off 3/8, North Central Air, 6 1



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Many considerations can influence a declarer to postpone playing trumps. Of these the danger of losing control is one of the more subtle, and was a factor in the diagrammed deal.

Using standard methods South would open one heart and North would raise hearts after a spade overcall. South would invite a game on round two of the bidding and North would accept.

However the actual bidding was more complex because North-South were using the Precision System. South's artificial opening showed 16 points or more, and North's double of one spade was negative, showing moderate strength.

On the next round, North used a spade cue-bid as a waiting maneuver, and the partnership eventually reached four hearts. It is easy to see that three no-trump would have been made exactly, but four hearts promised a better match-point score.

If South had drawn all the trumps at this point he would have gone down. His last trump would have disappeared before he could make a diamond trick.

However the declarer found the way to his contract. He played three club winners, discarding his spade loser, and played another diamond. West won and forced the declarer to ruff a spade. But another diamond lead left the defense helpless. West had to lead a spade and South could ruff in dummy.

Note that South could have survived if he had drawn two rounds of trumps, one of them with the queen. Once the bad trump break was revealed he could play clubs and then diamonds, saving one trump in dummy to deal with the third spade lead eventually.

North	
♦ J3	
♥ Q87	
♦ J1072	
♣ KQ64	
WEST	EAST
♦ Q109654	♦ K82
♥ 10	♥ 9632
♦ AKQ	♦ 84
♣ 1032	♦ 1985

SOUTH (D)	
♦ A7	
♥ AKJ54	
♦ 9653	
♣ A7	

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♦ 1 ♠ Dbl. Pass
2 ♥ Pass 2 ♡ Pass
2 NT. Pass 3 ♢ Pass
4 ♣ Pass Pass Pass

West led the diamond king.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

that scrambled word game

by HENRY ARNOLD and ROBBIE

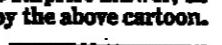
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FELKA ZOPAT

INTOOL SNIPOO

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here



Yesterday's Jumble: PECAN DUMPTY KINDLY EYEFUL
Answer: What the fat boy couldn't do on the seashore—KEEP HIS END UP

BOOKS

TWO

A Phallic Novel

By Alberto Moravia. Translated from the Italian by Angus Davidson. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 353 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Leslie Fiedler

TO write about Alberto Moravia is especially difficult for me since for the past decade I have had a sense of him as a figure no longer interesting or even available to anyone committed to the future possibilities of the novel rather than its past achievements. Moravia is the kind of writer who belonged to the history of the novel from the moment his first book appeared.

Moravia has no descendants except himself—only innumerable ancestors, ranging from Flaubert and Turgenev, whom he would be glad to claim, to Maupassant and D'Annunzio, whom he probably would be embarrassed to acknowledge.

Yet even if he does not begot, he survives. My God, how he survives! His would be an extraordinary fest any place; but is especially astonishing in Italy, where writers seem sometimes to do everything but write. Moravia, however, has been publishing since 1929 and shows no signs of slowing down. Even in English appearing for 40 years, their titles generally traversed in English all the way from "Le Ambizioni Stagiate," published here in 1937 as "The Wheel of Fortune," to his latest novel, "Io e lui," renamed for obscure reasons "Two."

His new "phallic" novel deals with the basic themes which have obsessed him since "Conjugal Love" at least: Art and Sex, Sublimation and Desublimation, Male and Female. He is so exclusively concerned in his fiction with sex, Moravia has assured us, because only in their sexives do superhuman men still inhabit "nature," and only in "nature" are we all one. This, surely, is the essential clue to what motivates Moravia as a writer.

"Two" deals with the rather inconsequential adventures, and the oversentimental reflections on those adventures, of a second-rate screenwriter who finds himself assigned to an aging and unattractive wife and a less and less rewarding career. He feels he has been condemned to both by his recklessness and unruly flesh, and that if he could only "sublimate" his sexual drives he would become one of the rulers and heroes of the world rather than the shamed and victimized he is. He hopes that once "sublimated" he will be able to direct as well as write a revolutionary film, financed by a group of wealthy and supercilious young Maoists; but in the end, he is shamed and humiliated by them, overwhelmed by his indomitable phallus with which he conducts a dialogue throughout.

Moravia may have introduced no new techniques into Italian narrative, and he may remain somehow baffling provincial. But whenever he evokes the shame and terror of the European bourgeoisie looking for Real Life, i.e., his own Unconscious in an encounter with a prostitute or the seduction of innocence next door, he makes a real contribution to the fiction of our dying century, unforgettable in its own minor way.

Leslie Fiedler teaches at the University of Buffalo. His collected essays were published last year. This review is abridged from his article for The New York Times Book Review.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
 1 Bachelor doings
 2 Relative of nones
 3 Northern native
 4 Kind of holiday or tender
 5 Number for the Muses
 6 Zoological suffix
 7 Tree of Southwest
 8 New Orleans specialties
 20 Part of a letter sign-off
 22 Sluggish
 23 Place for an odalisk
 24 Roofing tools
 25 Extol
 29 More precise
 31 On the quiet
 33 Egg on
 39 Shelley elegy
 40 Common bird
 41 Flea market in Madrid
 42 Neanderthal's time
 43 Eyewash
 45 Son of Seth
 46 Stroll

DOWN
 1 Balkan native
 2 Prefix for scope or vision
 3 Seaweed substance
 4 Malodorous
 5 One of the deadly sins
 6 First-aid problems
 7 Lingo
 8 Digestive aid
 9 "who?"
 10 Climbing plant
 11 Builder's second thought
 12 Chaplain
 13 Extensor's targets
 14 Show
 21 Went amok
 25 Pallidous one
 26 "partide in a..."
 27 Service org. branches
 28 Job for a garage
 30 Counterstroke
 32 One for the road
 34 River of Thailand
 35 Algonquin
 36 Pahlevi's domain
 37 Words for a take-out order
 38 Shepherd's wards
 40 Shrill
 42 Stroll
 44 Make a comparison
 46 Target for Tell
 47 Obtuse one
 48 Vial
 49 Chumy, etc.
 50 Mice
 52 Clean the slate
 55 Silicate
 56 Vermicite ruler
 57 Last Caesar
 58 First utopia
 60 Clairvoyance, for short

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14					15				16			
17					18				19			
20					21				22			
25	26	27	28		29				30			
31					32				33	34	35	36
39					40				37	38		
41					42				43			
45	46	47	48	49	50	51			52			
53					54				55	56	57	58
59					60				61			
62					63				64			
65					66				67			

Bruins Win to Lead Rangers By 2-0 in Stanley Cup Final

By Gerald Farkas

BOSTON, May 3 (UPI).—Unable to score no closer than 10 feet and missing rebounds, the Bruins suffered their second straight defeat by the Boston Bruins 2-1, in the Stanley Cup final last night.

The lower play proved to be the difference in the penalty-killed game. The opportunistic Bruins, who connected on nearly 50 percent of their manups, advantages during the regular National Hockey League season, got one shot while Rangers sat in the penalty box.

First, John Bucyk, a deadly runner close to the goal, gave him a first-period lead. And he

converted.

Orr's assist was his 17th, setting a record for the Stanley Cup

was able to do it because of the placement of the penalty box in Boston Garden.

The Bruins' bench is adjacent to the Bruins' penalty box. Carol Vadnais, a Boston defenseman, was in the box and Glen Sather was in the Rangers' box. Then Gary Doak of the Rangers was called for a penalty. When the first penalties were up, Vadnais got to the Boston bench quicker, leaped in and Bucyk leaped out. Bobby Orr nursed the puck on the opposite side of the ice, spotted Walt Tkaczuk sailing down the left side and gave him a pass that Bucyk converted.

Orr's assist was his 17th, setting a record for the Stanley Cup

playoffs. He amassed them in 11 games. It took Jean Beliveau of Montreal 20 games to set the mark last year.

But Orr & Co. were contained in the second period. Rarely did they look like the skaters who had swept the last five regular-season meetings between the teams, winning by an aggregate score of 24-4. Instead the Rangers had the good shots and muffed the Bostonians' power play, with Walt Tkaczuk starring.

Rod Gilbert led the game on a two-on-one break with a line drive on which Ed Johnston, the Bruin goalie, had no chance.

Meanwhile, Gilles Villemure, replacing Ed Giacomin, was tough in the Rangers' goal. But he was helpless on the winning goal in the final period. The Bruins had a two-man advantage—the New Yorkers in the box were Tkaczuk, their top penalty-killer, and Bruce MacGregor, another quality penalty-killer.

Key Face-Off

Phil Esposito beat Pete Stemkowski in a face-off near Villemure. (Esposito earlier had repeatedly won face-offs against Tkaczuk), and Mike Walton took the disk. He shoved it in front of Ken Hodge. The only Ranger near Hodge was Villemure, and Hodge pushed the shot home.

With 83 seconds to go, Vic Hadfield was caught outside, but the clock ran for another 3 seconds.

Coach Emile Francis screamed at referee Art Skovik to question the time-keeper. Tony Note

giacomo of Boston. In Stanley Cup play, according to Clarence Campbell, the NHL president, all the "minor officials" (goal judges, scorer, statisticians) are from neutral cities except those who work the "equipment" (the game time-keeper and penalty time-keeper).

Iceland was chosen as the site for the first half.

Aked what he thought of the proposal, a federation official said: "Our reaction is positive as it meets our proposal." In a telegram to the International Chess Federation last week the pro-Russian federation had proposed that all 24 games of the championship be held in Reykjavik.

Sickened by Fischer over financial arrangements caused the cancellation of the Selgride venue for the second half of the competition. Iceland was chosen as the site for the first half.

Deadline Is Saturday

THE HAGUE, May 3 (Reuters).—The Soviet and U.S. Chess Federations have to confirm by Saturday that Fischer and Spassky will begin play at Reykjavik on July 2. International Chess Federation president Max Euwe said today.

Under the new plan, which

was announced yesterday, a total of \$125,000 in prize money will be put up, with \$75,125 going to the victor. Euwe said Fischer would lose his rights as challenger if he refused to play.

Frazier-Ali Negotiations To Intensify

By Dave Anderson

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, May 3 (NYT).—Negotiations will intensify today in New York for a world heavyweight title rematch between Joe Frazier and Muhammad Ali, with each gladiator seeking a \$5 million guarantee, double each's earnings in last year's extravaganza.

Jack Kent Cooke, the Los Angeles impresario who owns the promotion contract for having assured \$4.5 million of the \$5 million total guaranteed to the boxers in their first fight, will be in New York with his Lakers for the National Basketball Association playoff final.

Cooke will meet with Robert Arum, one of Ali's attorneys, who was encouraged by Ali's unanimous 12-round decision over George Chuvalo here Monday night.

Cooke also is expected to be in contact with Bruce Wright, the Philadelphia attorney who handles Frazier's business.

"I've been empowered by Ali's manager, Herbert Muhammad, to negotiate the terms of the rematch," Arum said. "I've been talking to Mr. Cooke's lawyer, Bob Schulman, for several weeks, but this will be my first meeting with Mr. Cooke himself."

Arum mentioned that Cooke had planned on an Aug. 28 date, but a conflict with the Olympics is expected to change the target date to late September or late October, avoiding baseball's World Series time.

As to the site, Frazier and Ali have requested the Houston Astrodome, but Cooke wants the match for his Forum in Inglewood, Calif.

In addition to the \$5 million, each fighter will request a percentage of the live gate and ancillary income.

Martin Chivers scored both Spurs goals, in the 57th and 38th minutes. Jim McCallig scored for the Wolves in the 71st minute. The return leg is at Tottenham's London ground on May 17.

Tottenham Wins, 2-1, In Cup Soccer 1st Leg

WOLVERHAMPTON, England, May 3 (Reuters).—Tottenham Hotspur beat Wolverhampton Wanderers 2-1, in the first leg of their all-English UEFA Cup final here tonight.

Martin Chivers scored both

Spurs goals, in the 57th and 38th

minutes. Jim McCallig scored for the Wolves in the 71st minute. The return leg is at Tottenham's London ground on May 17.

Belgian Wins Cycling Leg

SALER, Spain, May 3 (UPI).—Roger Kint of Belgium won the sixth leg of the Tour of Spain cycling race and Domingo Perera of Spain retained the overall lead.

The return leg is at Tottori's

Japan Auto Race

GOTEMBA, Japan, May 3 (UPI).—John Surtees of England, driving his own T5-10 two-liter car, led all the way and easily won the 250-kilometer Formula 1 race over 50 laps on the Fuji International Speedway on the slopes of Fujiyama.

The 38-year-old Briton clocked 1 hour, 23 minutes, 37.08 seconds

for an average speed of 188.923 kilometers an hour. The victory was worth \$3,600 to the 1964 Formula One champion.

Hiroshi Tanaka of Japan was

second in a March Colt and

Hiroyuki Furushita of Japan finished third.

Tottenham Wins, 2-1,

In Cup Soccer 1st Leg

WOLVERHAMPTON, England, May 3 (Reuters).—Tottenham Hotspur beat Wolverhampton Wanderers 2-1, in the first leg of their all-English UEFA Cup final here tonight.

Martin Chivers scored both

Spurs goals, in the 57th and 38th

minutes. Jim McCallig scored for the Wolves in the 71st minute. The return leg is at Tottenham's London ground on May 17.

Belgian Wins Cycling Leg

SALER, Spain, May 3 (UPI).—Roger Kint of Belgium won the sixth leg of the Tour of Spain cycling race and Domingo Perera of Spain retained the overall lead.

The return leg is at Tottori's

Japan Auto Race

GOTEMBA, Japan, May 3 (UPI).—John Surtees of England, driving his own T5-10 two-liter car, led all the way and easily won the 250-kilometer Formula 1 race over 50 laps on the Fuji International Speedway on the slopes of Fujiyama.

The 38-year-old Briton clocked 1 hour, 23 minutes, 37.08 seconds

for an average speed of 188.923

kilometers an hour. The victory was worth \$3,600 to the 1964 Formula One champion.

Hiroshi Tanaka of Japan was

second in a March Colt and

Hiroyuki Furushita of Japan finished third.

Tottenham Wins, 2-1,

In Cup Soccer 1st Leg

WOLVERHAMPTON, England, May 3 (Reuters).—Tottenham Hotspur beat Wolverhampton Wanderers 2-1, in the first leg of their all-English UEFA Cup final here tonight.

Martin Chivers scored both

Spurs goals, in the 57th and 38th

minutes. Jim McCallig scored for the Wolves in the 71st minute. The return leg is at Tottenham's London ground on May 17.

Belgian Wins Cycling Leg

SALER, Spain, May 3 (UPI).—Roger Kint of Belgium won the sixth leg of the Tour of Spain cycling race and Domingo Perera of Spain retained the overall lead.

The return leg is at Tottori's

Japan Auto Race

GOTEMBA, Japan, May 3 (UPI).—John Surtees of England, driving his own T5-10 two-liter car, led all the way and easily won the 250-kilometer Formula 1 race over 50 laps on the Fuji International Speedway on the slopes of Fujiyama.

The 38-year-old Briton clocked 1 hour, 23 minutes, 37.08 seconds

for an average speed of 188.923

kilometers an hour. The victory was worth \$3,600 to the 1964 Formula One champion.

Hiroshi Tanaka of Japan was

second in a March Colt and

Hiroyuki Furushita of Japan finished third.

Tottenham Wins, 2-1,

In Cup Soccer 1st Leg

WOLVERHAMPTON, England, May 3 (Reuters).—Tottenham Hotspur beat Wolverhampton Wanderers 2-1, in the first leg of their all-English UEFA Cup final here tonight.

Martin Chivers scored both

Spurs goals, in the 57th and 38th

minutes. Jim McCallig scored for the Wolves in the 71st minute. The return leg is at Tottenham's London ground on May 17.

Belgian Wins Cycling Leg

SALER, Spain, May 3 (UPI).—Roger Kint of Belgium won the sixth leg of the Tour of Spain cycling race and Domingo Perera of Spain retained the overall lead.

The return leg is at Tottori's

Japan Auto Race

GOTEMBA, Japan, May 3 (UPI).—John Surtees of England, driving his own T5-10 two-liter car, led all the way and easily won the 250-kilometer Formula 1 race over 50 laps on the Fuji International Speedway on the slopes of Fujiyama.

The 38-year-old Briton clocked 1 hour, 23 minutes, 37.08 seconds

for an average speed of 188.923

kilometers an hour. The victory was worth \$3,600 to the 1964 Formula One champion.

Hiroshi Tanaka of Japan was

second in a March Colt and

Hiroyuki Furushita of Japan finished third.

Tottenham Wins, 2-1,

In Cup Soccer 1st Leg

WOLVERHAMPTON, England, May 3 (Reuters).—Tottenham Hotspur beat Wolverhampton Wanderers 2-1, in the first leg of their all-English UEFA Cup final here tonight.

Martin Chivers scored both

Spurs goals, in the 57th and 38th

minutes. Jim McCallig scored for the Wolves in the 71st minute. The return leg is at Tottenham's London ground on May 17.

Belgian Wins Cycling Leg

SALER, Spain, May 3 (UPI).—Roger Kint of Belgium won the sixth leg of the Tour of Spain cycling race and Domingo Perera of Spain retained the overall lead.

The return leg is at Tottori's

Japan Auto Race

GOTEMBA, Japan, May 3 (UPI).—John Surtees of England, driving his own T5-10 two-liter car, led all the way and easily won the 250-kilometer Formula 1 race over 50 laps on the Fuji International Speedway on the slopes of Fujiyama.

The 38-year-old Briton clocked 1 hour, 23 minutes, 37.08 seconds

for an average speed of 188.923

kilometers an hour. The victory was worth \$3,600 to the 1964 Formula One champion.

Hiroshi Tanaka of Japan was

second in a March Colt and

Hiroyuki Furushita of Japan finished third.

Tottenham Wins, 2-1,

In Cup Soccer 1st Leg

WOLVERHAMPTON, England, May 3 (Reuters).—Tottenham Hotspur beat Wolverhampton Wanderers 2-1, in the first leg of their all-English UEFA Cup final here tonight.

Martin Chivers scored both

Spurs goals, in the 57th and 38th

minutes. Jim McCallig scored for the Wolves in the 71st minute. The return leg is at Tottenham's London ground on May 17.

Belgian Wins Cycling Leg

SALER, Spain, May 3 (UPI).—Roger Kint of Belgium won the sixth leg of the Tour of Spain cycling race and Domingo Perera of Spain retained the overall lead.

The return leg is at Tottori's

Japan Auto Race

GOTEMBA, Japan, May 3 (UPI).—John Surtees of England, driving his own T5-10 two-liter car, led all the way and easily won the 250-kilometer Formula 1 race over 50 laps on the Fuji International Speedway on the slopes of Fujiyama.

The 38-year-old Briton clocked 1 hour,

Art Buchwald

Kissinger Countdown

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The White House announced today that Henry Kissinger has just returned from a secret trip to the moon. Ron Ziegler said that Kissinger was the fourth crewman on Apollo-16 and spent 20 hours exploring the moon for President Nixon, who plans to go there just before Election Day.

How Kissinger managed to pull it off is one of the best news stories of our time. The White House had announced that Mr. Kissinger was going to Hollywood to attend the 1972 presentation of the Academy Awards.

When he did not show up at the awards, the Western White House at San Clemente said he had a cold and was being nursed back to health at the home of Tuesday Weld.

talks with the North Vietnamese delegation.

While the American press was being led on the wild goose chase, Kissinger was down at Cape Kennedy dressed in white coveralls, disguised as one of the workers who would help the astronauts into Apollo-16. At the last minute, just before the hatch was closed, Kissinger jumped into the capsule and said, "I am on a secret mission for the President. Let's get out of here."

The astronauts, who hadn't been in on the plan, protested that there wasn't enough food for four men on the space journey.

"Don't worry," Kissinger said, holding up a bottle of orange juice. "I brought my own 'Tang.'

While they were hurtling toward the moon, Kissinger briefed the astronauts on what they were to do. He told them to go about their business on the moon as if nothing had happened. Under no condition were they to focus their TV cameras on him, and while they were picking up rocks and setting up scientific experiments, he would make arrangements for the President's visit to the moon.

The astronauts played their parts perfectly, and there wasn't one person watching TV who suspected that Kissinger was on the moon at the same time as the Apollo-16 mission.

The only time the secret was endangered was when Kissinger tripped over a wire on the moon and messed up a million-dollar experiment. Fortunately all space suits look alike, and everyone thought it was astronaut John Young who goofed.

On the way back, Kissinger splashed down first by parachute into Key Biscayne, and was picked up out of the water by Bebe Rebozo.

It was only after Kissinger made a full report to the President that Ziegler admitted to Henry's true whereabouts for the past 10 days. Thanks to one of the best kept secrets of the decade, Ziegler confirmed that the President would be able to go to the moon this fall as scheduled.

A check at Tuesday Weld's house revealed that Kissinger had left on Wednesday with her, Friday, but no one knew where he had gone.

A rumor started by the CIA indicated that Kissinger had returned to Peking to pick up his dry cleaning. But Chou En-lai's press secretary said he hadn't seen Kissinger in weeks, and if he was in Peking about it.

The White House correspondents started pressing Ziegler as to Kissinger's whereabouts. Ziegler said with a straight face, "He went to Moscow to talk to the people in the Kremlin about President Nixon's trip."

This sounded logical, but when the Washington newspaper, magazine and TV people checked with their Moscow correspondents, they hit a stone wall.

A press secretary for Brezhnev said no one had seen Kissinger in Moscow, and as far as the Soviets knew, he hadn't been to Leningrad or Kiev, either.

Now angry, the White House correspondents attacked Ziegler for lying to them.

Ziegler said he had made a mistake and that Kissinger was really in Paris holding secret

meetings with the North Vietnamese delegation.

When he did not show up at the awards, the Western White House at San Clemente said he had a cold and was being nursed back to health at the home of Tuesday Weld.

He was only after Kissinger made a full report to the President that Ziegler admitted to Henry's true whereabouts for the past 10 days. Thanks to one of the best kept secrets of the decade, Ziegler confirmed that the President would be able to go to the moon this fall as scheduled.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

WORLD PASSPORT available, filed with all countries, mandated Art. 13, Universal Declaration Human Rights, Geneva, Switzerland. Tel. 23-22-27.

BRITISH ISLES (incl. Ireland) and Scandinavia: Mr. Christopher Ward, 28 Gt. Queen St., London, W.C.2. Tel. 242-6882.

GERMANY: International Herald Tribune, Grosse Elbstrasse 10, D-2000 Hamburg 1, Germany. Tel. 33-38-38.

GREECE, TURKEY, LEBANON: Mr. George K. Kotsopoulos, 12, Karakoy, 10730, Istanbul, Turkey. Tel. 33-38-37.

ITALY: Mr. Raffaele G. Palenzona, 59 Via delle Mura, 00167, Rome, Italy. Tel. 23-38-38.

NETHERLANDS: Mr. A. Teesing, 26a Rubensstraat, Amsterdam. Tel. 737-918.

PORTUGAL: Mr. Rui Amorim, 12, Rua das Jardins, 1000, Lisboa, Portugal. Tel. 672-1723.

SPAIN: Mr. Raúl G. Palenzona, 7 Plaza Conde de Valdés, 15 Madrid 15. Tel. 23-38-38.

SWITZERLAND: Thivierge Rüegger, 10, CH-1204 Genève 10. Tel. 24-22-24-24.

U.S.A.: Mr. Arnold M. Ober, International Herald Tribune, 44 Madison Ave., New York 10022.

FRANCE & OTHER COUNTRIES (incl. Belgium, Luxembourg, etc.): Rue Bertrand, Paris 6e, France. Tel. 22-38-38. Telex: 2850.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PERSONALS

I WOULD VERY MUCH LIKE TO contact the American lady from L. whom I met on the train between East & Midwest recently. Please write to me at 1000 N. Milwaukee, 7th floor, Chicago, IL 60610. Tel. 43-43-52.

DR. MARK ROSEN: Call home about internship. L. & M.

SERVICES

BABY SITTERS Immediately available. N.Y.D. SERVICE. Tel. 268-07-90 & 268-07-61. Night & Day.

MASSEURS for ladies or gentlemen at your home/hotel for appointments. Tel. 23-38-38.

QUALITY LAUNDRY SERVICE Quality and standard superb. Laundry to Whiteman's Cleaners, 7th floor, 68-80 E. 42nd St., New York. Tel. 555-5675.

INDIA Overland to Delhi, \$500.00. Several departures. Tel. 32-37-34.

ROLLS ROPP HEAD convertible wanted. Cloud or Shadow. Write to: Mr. S. H. Stich, 7, Madrid-15, Spain.

PARTICULAR CONDITION: 1971 VW.

FORSCHE U.S.A. Sportomatic.

POWER STEERING power brakes, 4-track stereo/radio. Tel. 43-43-52.

OVERLAND INDIAN BED (shd), 2 drawers below, modern desk, top shape. Paris: 63-32-19.

ANIMALS

LEOPARD COATS Full comprehensive liability—extended coverage, deductible, etc. Tel. 23-38-38.

CONTINENTAL SERVICE 34 Rue Léonard, Paris (16e). Tel. 73-38-38. Tel. 43-43-52.

Dk 1964 Copenhagen. Tel. 15-63-52.

1970 ASTON MARTIN DBS dark red, 500 miles. Monaco plates, air conditioning, stereo, all extras. To be seen in Paris. Tel. 33-38-38.

AMERICAN LEAVING sells furniture, new California chopper. HARLEY-DAVIDSON 750 cc. finest. New California registered. \$3,000. Tel. 33-38-38.

WASHING MACHINE Glasser, 3rd v. 340. Tel. 33-38-38.

HEATER 320 V. Paris: 702-90-15, after 7 p.m.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

APARTAMENTO, SENOR? The legendary castle in Spain is hard to find, but the apartments we offer in the quaint fishing village of the coast are perfect. The quality is excellent and so economical that it is cheaper than staying home. From time to time we offer a week or two in apartment for 2-3 persons and \$60 for 4-5 persons. All the facilities of a hotel, including private bath, full kitchen. Write for full information and colored brochure.

SPANISH FIESTA (H) Box 99, Tossa de Mar, Costa Brava, SPAIN.

NEW YORK FROM \$89 100-1000. Tel. 23-38-38.

TAX FREE AUTOS All makes available. Fastest delivery U.S. spec. Euronet, Hotel, Rotterdam, Holland. Tel. 23-38-38.

FOREIGN CARS Lowest priced tax free Fiat, Alfa, BRAB, MG, Mercedes, etc. 1/2 Via Sardegna, corner Via XX Settembre, 100-1000. Tel. 23-38-38.

FRANCE - AUTO EUROPE All European cars tax free. 2 Ave. Porte des Champs Elysees, Paris. Tel. 33-38-38.

DIRECT, factory prices, tax-free cars, makes, leasing/repurchase plan. Tel. 33-38-38.

MADEIRA ISLAND Luxurious flats and villas prepared for you to buy in Madeira. Tel. 33-38-38.

A JOINT OPERATION WITH COMMONWEALTH OF HOLIDAY INNS OF CANADA LTD. Tel. 33-38-38.

CAR SHIPPING Reserv.: HOLIDAY INN 387-388, Or. 20, Avenue Franklin D. Roosevelt, Paris 8e. Tel. 43-43-52.

E. H. WALES & CO. In Paris. Their agents. M. Michel and the reception of automobile at Paris. Tel. 33-38-38.

MOVING Tel. 33-38-38.

INTERDEAN International door to door household removals.

PARKS 26-28: Amsterdam, 78473; Barcelona, 218-225; Bern, 58-64-65; Bonn, 23-24-25; Brussels, 585400; Copenhagen, 23-24-25; Dublin, 23-24-25; Geneva, 43-45-50; London, 61-62-63; Madrid, 23-24-25; Mexico City, 52-53-54; Milan, 23-24-25; Monte Carlo, 23-24-25; Montreal, 20-21-22; Munich, 51-52-53; New York, 23-24-25; Paris, 23-24-25; Stockholm, 584150; Vienna, 23-24-25; Zurich, 58-60-61.

FLY JET TO CALIFORNIA \$155 Oakland, 515; Vancouver, 516. Also return fare to Johannesburg, 540. Toronto, 517; New York, 517; San Francisco, 518. Tel. 33-38-38.

BAGGAGE SHIPPING Why PAY MORE? REMOVALS AND TRANSPORTATION, CARDED AND SEALED SHIPMENTS. REMOVALS—Anything. ANYWHERE. The Express Delivery, 19 Rue Haussmann, Paris, 124-125.

OFFICE SERVICES 1000 sq. ft. office space for lease. Tel. 33-38-38.

SHIPPING C.G.P. Travel, 261-262, Finchley Rd., London, N.W.2. Tel. 704-28-43.

SHIPPING Tel. 33-38-38.

SHIPPING C.G.P. Travel, 261-262, Finchley Rd., London, N.W.2. Tel. 704-28-43.

SHIPPING C.G.P. Travel, 261-262, Finchley Rd., London, N.W.2. Tel. 704-28-43.

SHIPPING C.G.P. Travel, 261-262, Finchley Rd., London, N.W.2. Tel. 704-28-43.

SHIPPING C.G.P. Travel, 261-262, Finchley Rd., London, N.W.2. Tel. 704-28-43.

SHIPPING C.G.P. Travel, 261-262, Finchley Rd., London, N.W.2. Tel. 704-28-43.

SHIPPING C.G.P. Travel, 261-262, Finchley Rd., London, N.W.2. Tel. 704-28-43.

SHIPPING C.G.P. Travel, 261-262, Finchley Rd., London, N.W.2. Tel. 704-28-43.

SHIPPING C.G.P. Travel, 261-262, Finchley Rd., London, N.W.2. Tel. 704-28-43.

SHIPPING C.G.P. Travel, 261-262, Finchley Rd., London, N.W.2. Tel. 704-28-43.

SHIPPING C.G.P. Travel, 261-262, Finchley Rd., London, N.W.2. Tel. 704-28-43.

SHIPPING C.G.P. Travel, 261-262, Finchley Rd., London, N.W.2. Tel. 704-28-43.

SHIPPING C.G.P. Travel, 261-262, Finchley Rd., London, N.W.2. Tel. 704-28-43.

SHIPPING C.G.P. Travel, 261-262, Finchley Rd., London, N.W.2. Tel. 704-28-43.

SHIPPING C.G.P. Travel, 261-262, Finchley Rd., London, N.W.2. Tel. 704-28-43.

SHIPPING C.G.P. Travel, 261-262, Finchley Rd., London, N.W.2. Tel. 704-28-43.

SHIPPING C.G.P. Travel, 261-262, Finchley Rd., London, N.W.2. Tel. 704-28-43.

SHIPPING C.G.P. Travel, 261-262, Finchley Rd., London, N.W.2. Tel. 704-28-43.

SHIPPING C.G.P. Travel, 261-262, Finchley Rd., London, N.W.2. Tel. 704-28-43.

SHIPPING C.G.P. Travel, 261-262, Finchley Rd., London, N.W.2. Tel. 704-28-43.

SHIPPING C.G.P. Travel, 261-262, Finchley Rd., London, N.W.2. Tel. 704-28-43.

SHIPPING C.G.P. Travel, 261-262, Finchley Rd., London, N.W.2. Tel. 704-28-43.

SHIPPING C.G.P. Travel, 261-262, Finchley Rd., London, N.W.2. Tel. 704-28-43.

SHIPPING C.G.P. Travel, 261-262, Finchley Rd., London, N.W.2. Tel. 704-28-43.

SHIPPING C.G.P. Travel, 261-262, Finchley Rd